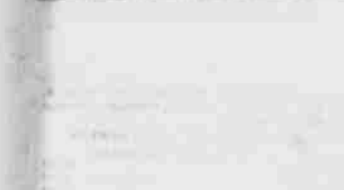
The Columbian.

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THE COLUMBIAN,



A Democratic Newspaper,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will neve be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

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☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the *Columbian* Office. [Jan1'67.

J. B. ROBISON,
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BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
Office in Unangst's Building, Main Street, West of the American House. [my24'67.

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Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar8'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
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☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
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CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.,
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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June 28, 1867.

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FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
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Over Widmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,
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Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

C. E. SAVAGE,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELRY,
Main Street, near the Court House,
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Constantly on hand a fine assortment o
AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES,
Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacle
Particular attention paid to the repairing Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles.
☞ Masonic marks made to order. All work warranted. [apr19'67.

SPEECH OF
HON. C. R. BUCKALEW,
Delivered in the Court House, Bloomsburg,
Saturday Evening, September 28th.

[REPORTED BY J. J. MURPHY.]

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The great war which broke out and continued four years between the Northern and Southern sections of our country came to an end in April, 1865; at least, it then came to an end as a military question. There are, however, persons among us who seem to labor under the impression that it has continued down to the present time, and that it is yet in existence, for they support and applaud measures of national policy which are based upon the idea that that war is yet in existence, and that certain legal principles consequent upon war therefore continue and justify peculiar measures of public policy. A thing so absurd as this does not require debate, does not require refutation in any intelligent community in any section of our country.

Unquestionably our great civil war, a war of unexampled magnitude in the New World, a war the burdens and the passions of which reached every community and almost every fireside in the land, did both in point of fact and in point of law terminate in April, 1865, by the surrender of those armies which under distinguished Military Commanders,—I mean distinguished in point of ability,—had been arrayed against us in the Southern country and had for years conducted a struggle with us, oftentimes doubtful in its issue, and causing the deepest apprehensions among all of us concerning the continuence of our Republican system of government and of the Union with which it was associated. The armies of Lee and Johnston surrendered. The few vesssels which the Confederate government had sent out as privateers were also either surrendered or were fleeing from our armed vessels of war in remote seas and in distant oceans. Those armies surrendered to General Grant and to General Sherman upon a single condition; and what was that? That so long as they conducted themselves peaceably and did not resist the authority of the United States, they should not be molested or called in question in any way whatever by the United States.—That parole which was taken by the whole of the Southern Confederate forces then in the field has been kept both in spirit and in letter down to this day. Nobody can question that there has been no further resistance to the armies of the United States, and there has been no resistance to the civil authority of the United States. Our courts have uninterrupted jurisdiction over the whole of the South. Nay, so complete, so universal has been this acquiescence in our authority that even that Military Government which was established by act of Congress in March last, and which is now in existence in the Southern States, and which bears with a severe and heavy hand upon the populations in that section, is submitted to without question and without complaint. If there ever was a people in any period of the history of the world and in any country upon its broad surface who kept faith, who performed an obligation assumed by them, the people of the South are that people with reference to the agreement which was made between their leaders and General Grant and General Sherman who represented the Federal Government in the field, and whose agreement with the Confederate forces was approved by the executive administration at Washington, and accepted without complaint or objection throughout the country by the American people.

The war then, gentlemen, ended in April 1865. What was achieved by that war? What was accomplished by it? You are as competent to judge of this question as the profoundest lawyer or statesman in the country, because it requires for its solution nothing but good sense, good common judgment undisturbed and unperverted by passion and prejudice. This is all that is requisite. Now what was accomplished by the war? We would suppose, gentlemen, that the object of the war was accomplished when victory was achieved.

Now then we go back to the question, what was the object of the war which we prosecuted so long and at such cost to ourselves, in which we expended half a million of precious lives and poured out treasure by hundreds of millions and incurred a debt of unexampeled magnitude in the history of the world; that is, as a debt incurred within the same period of time? Why did we arm ourselves? why did we clothe ourselves with the terror and thunder of battle and rage firely and violently throughout the Southern country until the people there were thoroughly subdued and humbled before us? We announced to the world the reason of our conduct and the object we had in view; and, stated in a single sentence, it was this: we went to war and we waged war to preserve the union of the American States. That was our announced purpose, and because we announced it our fellow citizens everywhere throughout the adhering States came forward with alacrity to uphold the arm of the Federal power in the struggle. Individual means were contributed voluntarily; appropriations of money were given ungrudgingly both in Congress and in the Legislatures of the States; a Sanitary Commission was organized and other war charities drawing heavily upon the liberality of the people. Nay, so patriotic and determined were our population in that great war, that although the political majority which controlled the Federal Administration by which it was managed, misconducted itself as we supposed, descended to many acts of maladministration and of abuse of power on peaceful citizens, and deprived our people of their constitutional rights and privileges—notwithstanding all these things and many others which I will not stop to enumerate, there was, as a question of honest fact to be written down in history, a general concurrence in carrying on the war and in supporting the authorities to whom its management had been committed and who had the legal right to control it.

If these charges of disloyalty, which have been heard so long and which are yet impudently repeated, upon nearly one-half the population of Pennsylvania and of the other Northern States, had been true; if they had represented the actual fact as it stood during the war, that war would have had a widely different conclusion and termination. Instead of victory, there would have been defeat. Instead of the subjugation of our enemy, we ourselves would have failed in the war, and with shame and humiliation we would have been obliged to submit to the inevitable, and with reluctance, if not grief to take up our future national course as a fragment of a country; as a severed fragment only of that Union of which we had formerly constituted an integral part. No; those charges were in the main and substantially, untrue and unjust. In 1863 in our State Legislature, at the session at which I was elected to the Senate of the U. S. resolutions were adopted by the Democratic majority in the lower House, the House of Representatives, on the subject of the war. Then our cause stood trembling in the balance. Then great doubt and great apprehension were felt about the result. The political majority in the lower branches of our Legislature, adopted resolutions which gave the platform upon which they stood during the war, and upon which they will be judged by history. If I had those resolutions here I would read them to-night. I shall take pride to myself hereafter when belied and calumniated in common with others, in pointing to that platform, in the construction of which, and in the support of which, I participated.

What then, gentlemen, was accomplished by the war, so generally supported and so triumphant in its close? One would think we had accomplished the object for which we fought; a restoration of the Union, an extension once more of the Constitution of the United States over the whole of the States as they stood before the war began. For what is the Union? It is an association of States established and united by the Constitution, and by nothing else. Take that away and there is no Union; there is no Federal Government; there are no United States to be numbered among the powers of the earth. Therefore, in 1865, at the end of the war, when the Southern armies had surrendered, not only was the Union restored, but in order to its restoration, inseparably connected with its restoration and indispensable to it, the Constitution of the United States was restored every where in our country; not alone in its authority, not alone in the power which it conferred upon Federal officers from the President downward, but also in its privileges, in its benefits, in its guarantees of liberty and of representation to the people of all the States which compose the Union created under it. All this is clear to common judgment and to common sense as I said before, and it does not require learning or high wisdom to understand it or explain it.

Gentlemen, did this result for which we fought in fact come to us? I have endeavored to show you that it came legally; it came as a matter of right; it came as a logical conclusion from the premises; that it was the result of victory; and that to this result the whole American people were entitled and they have been entitled to it from that moment to this. But this privilege of peace, of Constitutional rule, of reunion, has been withheld from the American people, and it has been withheld from you and I just as much as it has been withheld from persons in any other section of the country. As citizens of a great Republic composed of many States, we are entitled not only to enjoy, individually in our own persons, those liberties and those political privileges which our ancestors established and which they sanctified by their labors and sufferings, by their patriotic zeal in the cause of American Independence and Liberty, but also to demand them for all others who live in our country, whether in our own State or in any other State; and whenever they are withheld, it is our privilege,—aye and our duty also,—to demand that they shall be extended to, and shall be enjoyed by all.

Now, Gentlemen, what is the plain fact? Entitled as we were to reunion, entitled to constitutional rule, entitled to thorough peace throughout our country and to all the fruits of peace, in April 1865, I here arraign before you the political majority in Congress because down to this moment they have withheld that result from the American people. That is their offence; that is the wrong, the iniquity for which I arraign them, and for which you ought to pronounce judgment against them in the only manner in which they can be condemned, and appropriately condemned; I mean at the ballot box.

Let us go over the history of two years and a half that have elapsed since the war ended. I shall endeavor to be as brief as possible and not weary you, but in order that we may reach intelligent and clear conclusions it is necessary to travel over the past somewhat, to trace events down to the present time. By this preliminary examination we shall be enabled to judge the existing situation of our public affairs and pronounce a proper and useful judgment upon them.

After the close of the war the President of the United States appointed provisional Governors for the several States in the South. Those Governors issued proclamations to the people inviting them,—not commanding them,—to proceed and reorganize their State Governments. The theory which was held by the President was, that the State Governments as organized for the purposes of the war were invalid; that their acts were unauthorized; and that it was proper, if not necessary, that there should be reorganization of the local or State Governments. That was his view. It is not necessary for us now to pass upon it and to ascertain whether it was correct or not. We are only concerned with the fact. The provisional Governors appointed by the President then invited the people of the several States to select delegates to Conventions by whom new Constitution should be formed, and upon the adoption of such Constitutions to select officers for the State Governments and also Representatives and Senators to serve in the Congress of the United States. There has been some talk in the country about this proceeding initiated by the President, and it has been disputed whether he was authorized to commence it and to encourage its being carried on. Gentlemen, the President of the United States has not one particle of authority for the creation of any Constitution anywhere, and the Congress of the United States has just as little power as the President has; that is, it has none at all. [Applause.] Unquestionably the only manner in which an American Constitution can be made, and in which any Republican Constitution can be made, in the very nature of things, is by the people themselves, the people concerned, the people who are to be bound by such Constitution, who are to be obedient to it and for whose protection and to subserve whose interests it is created. The new Constitutions made in the South in 1865 upon invitation of the President derived no authority or validity from anything he did, but they were legal and valid and effectual Constitutional instruments because the people of the several States chose the delegates who made them & afterward, when they were submitted to their votes, accepted them; precisely as in Pennsylvania we would accept an amendment to our Constitution if it were submitted by the Legislature of the State under a particular clause of our Constitution authorizing such submission, or as we would accept it if it were made by a Convention of delegates which we had previously selected for the purpose.

Now then you see how clear this proposition is. Those constitutions made in the South were legal and valid and proper because in point of fact they were made by the people and accepted by them. Under them, they organized State Governments, which are yet in existence, and selected Senators and Representatives for the Congress of the United States. In December 1865, when Congress convened, most of those States were entirely organized, and prepared, through their Representatives, to take part in the Government of the United States. A few were not then through with proceedings of reorganization, but they completed what it was necessary to do shortly afterwards; so that early in 1866 every one of the States which had been concerned in the rebellion was at the City of Washington by its Senators and Representatives, prepared to take part in the Federal Government,—to participate in those constitutional powers, to enjoy those constitutional rights, and to be bound by those constitutional duties which existed as to them before the war began.

The President in his annual message to Congress in 1865, stated what he had done in relation to reorganization; he called it the restoration of the Union; and he submitted to Congress itself the decision of the question regarding the admission of Senators and Representatives. He had no power over that question. Each House, by the Constitution, is made the exclusive judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its own members. Shortly afterwards, in response to a resolution passed by the Senate, he sent in a special message in which he recommended the acceptance of the Southern Representatives, and along with that message he transmitted a very important communication from General Grant, in which the General stated that he he had then visited the Southern section of our country, had mingled with the people there, and had ascertained what their views were with regard to restoration; and he said,—and his words are yet upon record, and they are instructive and important to every citizen who desires to form an honest opinion on this whole subject,—that the Southern people had accepted the result of the war in good faith; they had accepted the decision made by the highest authority known to human institutions, that is, by arms; and that they were desirous of resuming their former places in the Union—of performing the duties and enjoying the advantages connected with citizenship in the United States. This was early in 1866. Now what did Congress do? The two Houses were in session and they remained in session a period of eight months from the time of their meeting on the first Monday of December, 1865. What did they do on this subject of reconstruction? They did not admit the Senators and Representatives sent up under the proceeding instigated by the President; they did not accept the Representatives who appeared before them, nor did they themselves propose and adopt any law or resolution on the subject of reconstruction during that whole time. Nothing was done in that way by Congress. After a little interval of time complaint was made about the President's ideas on the subject of reconstruction. This, that, and the other point of criticism were ventured upon. Finally, the critics became somewhat bolder and commenced denouncing him; but, observe, this was months after the session of Congress began, and in spite of the fact that during 1865 while this proceeding of restoration, was going on under the President's plan, there was a general acquiescence in it throughout the country; very little complaint was heard against it in any quarter. I say that session ran on for a period of eight months, during all which time no bill or resolution was passed on the subject of reconstruction to hasten the restoration of the Union, to give us back peace, to restore the Constitution in all respects throughout the country. Nay, they purposely delayed this work, important and vital as it was. One would think that if there was anything wrong about the President's plan and his mode of accomplishing our great object, they would have suggested some better plan, or at least some plan of their own, and have allowed the people of the United States to consider that, and pass judgment upon it; but they did no such thing. The matter was shuffled off and kept off until the end of the session.

But what was going on all this time? We have got now far enough past those events to look back and consider them calmly. Men were a little warm in their minds while they were occurring, a little in a passion; the war feeling remained. We can look back now, however, with greater clearness of vision Before Congress assembled in 1865, before the House of Representatives was organized and its members sworn, there was an informal meeting of the Representatives who constituted the majority, in a private room. They held what was called a caucus; not a very elegant word, but one that we are obliged to use because no other one indicates precisely the idea which it conveys. For my part, I have very little of respect for or of confidence in, meeting of that description, and have had very little to do with them, in public life. There may be great emergencies when it may be proper for a party of the members of a Legislative body, of Congress or of a State Legislature, to meet and consult together; but to have legislation and the policy of Government fixed up in secret in that way, as a thing of system is a great abuse and an outrage upon the people who are governed by the laws that spring from such irresponsible bodies. I say there was a caucus or secret meeting of the majority members of the House of Representatives before the 39th Congress was organized, at the beginning of December 1865, and what happened there? Our old acquaintance, Thaddeus Stevens of this State, was early in attendence at the room where that meeting was to be held, and he looked after the organization of the caucus, and had certain resolutions introduced and adopted. The caucus adjourned within fifteen minutes I think after its meeting.

Now what were those resolutions? The leading matter contained in them was this: that all memorials, bills, resolutions and papers of whatever description that should be introduced into either House of Congress on the subject of restoration or reconstruction of the Union should be referred to a joint committee of the two Houses; that joint committee to consist of fifteen members, six members of the Senate and nine members of the House; and that such papers whatever they might be, relating to that great subject were to have such reference without debate. No man was to open his mouth concerning them: and until that joint committee, thus constituted of members from each House, reported on the subject of reconstruction, there should be no action whatever taken by either House upon it. The members of both Houses were to be tied up, their hands tied, their mouths closed until this committee from its secret chamber spoke its opinion and relieved the Representatives of the people and of the States from a condition of abject silence and incapacity, self-imposed.

Now, gentlemen, during that session Congress acted under that scheme, because the caucus resolution was introduced in the House and passed there, and sent to the Senate where it was somewhat amended, and passed. The Joint Committe was established, and that Joint Committee took charge of reconstruction during those eight months; and thus it was that this great subject, in which the whole American people were interested, in all parts of the country, was throttled in Congress, was turned over to a secret committee presided over by Thaddeus Stevens; and the Congress of the United States at the end of eight months adjourned without having performed any duty whatever on this subject. In fact, they did nothing upon it except by speeches, by inflammatory harangues, by every art and device of which they were capable, to inflame the public mind; to get up if possible, a feeling of opposition, of hatred and dislike towards the President of the United States, and towards the people of the South.

On the eve of adjournment, however, a Constitutional Amendment was introduced, which passed both Houses of Congress, and was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for their consideration. You will remember that the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery had been passed at a previous session of Congress, two or three years before, and about this time it had been adopted by nearly all the States represented in Congress, and by most if not all the new State Governments that had been reorganized South, and it undoubtedly had become a part of the Constitution of the United States. But here at this session of 1866, another amendment about the end of the session was submitted which it was alleged had some reference to the subject of reconstruction. That amendment contained a good deal of matter of which I shall not speak. I will only allude to one point which it contained. It provided that hereafter representation in each State of the American Union should in a certain way, be based upon the electors of the State. The argument was that our old rule in the Constitution that representation in Congress should be based upon population was incorrect or improper, and that it would be much better to base it upon the voters of the several States; that the true Republican idea is that the people shall rule themselves, that they shall all have an equal voice, but as they cannot all meet together they choose representatives to act for them; consequently, in distributing representatives in a great country like ours, the representatives ought to be distributed according to the number of voters in each State. There is plausibility in that reasoning; and that was the ground upon which the argument was conducted in favor of that amendment both in and out of Congress. But that amendment, although it professed to be founded upon that argument, departed from it entirely in its terms. It was adroitly worded and fixed up, and had a sinister object. It provided that whenever in any State the right of suffrage should be withheld from any portion of the male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age on account of race or color, there should be a loss of represent ation for that State in proportion to the extent of the population of such race or color the males of which should be so disfranchised. The practical result was this: The people of the South, and the people of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri along with them, were required to allow the negroes within their borders to become electors just like white people or to lose a share of their power in the Government of the United States. For instance, if Pennsylvania continued to refuse the negroes within her borders the right of voting on account of color, there might be a dockage of one Member of Congress from this State when the next appointment came to be made; the next distribution of Members of Congress to the States by law. That was the idea; and it was applied throughout the country. Now, observe the adroit manner in which that amendment was constructed. It was to force negro suffrage upon all the States under penalty of losing a portion of their political power; but at the same time all the foreigners, all the females, all the minors that constituted a part of the population in a State, for instance, in New York or Massachusetts, were still to be counted for purposes of representation in Congress. That Constitutional Amendment would only cut, and cut home, in the South and in the Central States, whereas New England would have all her non-voting population counted; she would retain her representatives; nay, upon an examination of the effect of that amendment, it was found that New England would gain two members by it while other sections of the country would lose. I have delayed you thus long in explaining that amendment simply because it has not been much debated, and perhaps is not very generally understood.

I say, the only thing in connection with reconstruction done at the first or long session of the 39th Congress was the submission of that Constitutional Amendment which is yet pending, which is not adopted, and perhaps never will be by the States, unless our new fellow-citizens of African descent down South choose to take it after they have reorganized State Governments there.

Congress adjourned in the summer of 1866, and we had an election last year at which the Republican party was generally triumphant in the North. Their speakers went upon the stump and talked about "Copperheads," and about "rebels," and about "not giving up the fruits and glory of the war," and about "traitors," and many other things equally interesting and equally important to the formation of popular judgment. These topics were the burden of their song. They appealed to the passions of the war a year and a half after it was closed, endeavoring to keep them alive, and to keep men voting on old issues instead of the new ones, the present ones, the pressing questions of public policy and of public administration which now come home to our intrests and ought to come home to our judgments also. They went back to the old matter of the war debates, rehashing it over; and they were successful on the whole in most portions of the North and West. It was concluded by the people to give them a further lease of power, and they retained, therefore, their preponderance in Congress. Congress met again in the month of December last for the short session ending on the fourth of March. What was then done by it on this subject of reconstruction? Why they considered it and the debate went on and on until the second of March when a bill was passed called a Reconstruction bill. I shall speak of it in a moment in connection with two supplementary acts which were passed afterwards.

The fortieth Congress convened on the fourth of March under a special act of Congress and remained in session about a month, adjourned over, got together again in the month of July and remained in session most of that month, and then adjourned over to the twenty-first of November, when it is to reconvene: so that there will be three fragmentary sessions of the fortieth Congress before the usual time of meeting, which is, the first Mondy of December; to wit: a session in March, a session in July, and another piece of a session in November. And yet our interesting friend, Mr. Sumner, was deeply grieved that Congress was sitting so little during the present year! It would suit him exactly to have it sit all the time and to have about twenty bills passed where one is now enacted.

On the twenty-third of March, the new Congress, the fortieth, passed a supplementary Reconstruction act, and then in July they passed what was called an explanatory reconstruction act, in which while they proceeded to state what their former laws meant, they managed to put in a great deal of new matter and to make up really a new law

Now Gentlemen, what is the character of those enactments of which I have spoken, the Reconstruction act of the 2nd of March, the Supplementary act of the 23rd of March, and the Explanatory act passed in July? I will state it in a few words, and then you can judge the plan of the political majority in Congress and determine for yourselves whether it is preferable to that scheme of restoration which the President of the United States proposed in 1865, or preferable to any other plan or scheme which might be devised. In the first place, the ten States of the South were divided into five military districts, the first district consisting of the State of Virginia; the second of North Carolina and South Carolina; the third of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida; the fourth of Mississippi and Arkansas; and the fifth of Louisiana and Texas. General Schofield was assigned to the first; General Sickles to the second; General Pope to the third; General Ord to the fourth; and General Sheridan, somewhat distinguished for gallantry in Virginia in the war, to the fifth district. This was accomplished under the Reconstruction law of the 2nd of March, the first that was passed. That law in its original form, as it passed the House and was sent to the Senate, armed these military commanders with authority to preserve the peace, to repress all popular disturbance, and to protect the rights of person and properly throughout the South; and for this purpose they were authorized to resist the interference of any State authority in that section. It was alleged that the negroes were being slaughtered terribly down there; they were murdered in Texas, Alabama, and elsewhere; very interesting persons were hurried out of existence, and it was necessary therefore that a just and benignant government like that of the United States should extend its military protection to them and not permit them to be made the objects of popular fury or of private vengeance. This was good, Christian reasoning, and it was respectable logic also. If there had been power for the purpose and if there had been expediency to sustain the policy undertaken, it might have borne a fair character and been entitled to be spoken of in language of commendation, assuming of course that the facts charged were true.

When the bill came to the Senate and the members of that body, astute and experienced men, came to consider it, they saw that it was wofully deficient; that it established a military government throughout those ten Southern States without any provision that it should ever come to an end. They foresaw the remarks with which the measure would be met throughout the country; that the people would say to them, "you are objecting to Andrew Johnson and to the restoration of the Union under his ideas, and yet now, in the second year after the close of the war, instead of restoring the Union or authorizing steps to be taken for that purpose, you are simply passing a despotism bill for the South,—a bill giving the people there military government, and that without any hope of deliverance in future from its power by anything which you provide." They thought the bill would not be popular, and for that reason of course it was not expedient. Therefore, the Senate preceded to amend Mr. Stevens pure military bill. He prefers to go straight to his object, and he never has a scruple about anything: but Senators more prudent and more astute did not choose to follow him on that occasion. They proposed and attached to the bill a scheme of reconstruction; and that was the first measure of the kind deliberately proposed by the majority in Congress other than that of the constitutional amendment of which I have spoken.

Mr. Sherman, as the spokesman and organ of his political friends, proposed that the people of the South might hold conventions, form constitutions and elect members to Congress, and if their constitutions were approved by Congress the States should be readmitted into the Union and entitled to their former rights; but in that proceeding of reorganization all the male citizens over twenty-one years of age, without distinction of race or color should be entitled to vote; that is (to tell the whole story in a word) the South should have the privilege of being reconstructed, or more accurately, should have the right to reconstruct itself and to send its Senators and Representatives to Congress, provided always that it was to be done with the assistance and by the admission to suffrage of all the male negroes over twenty-one years of age. Upon my suggestion that there was no limitation as to district residence and matters of that sort, they put in by way of amendment a provision that the person voting should have resided in the State one year, which is the only limitation upon suffrage in the bill beside those of sex and age. That bill of the 2nd of March then contained two features as it was enacted into a law and passed afterwards over the President's veto: first, military government in the South for the protection of person and property and the maintenance of public order; and secondly, a scheme of reconstruction (involving negro suffrage) to be managed and conducted by the people of the South themselves. The military had nothing to do with reconstruction. This Senate amendment left that altogether to the people and their local State governments to regulate for themselves

This law was passed finally over the Presidential veto two days before the termination of the thirty-ninth Congress. The 40th Congress convened on the 4th of March, and on the 23d it passed a supplementary act as I before stated. Why was this done? I will tell you in a word why it was done. It was ascertained that the people of the country received the Reconstruction act of the 2nd of March without much disfavor or complaint. There was no great amount of clamor or of objection in the country to it. There appeared at least to be a general popular acquiescence. The authors of that law therefore became emboldened. They thought there was no danger in going on and doing something more. Consequently, on the 23d of March they passed their supplementary act, mainly for the purpose of turning over the whole subject of reconstruction to the Generals and the military who had been put in command. By that time they knew who the Generals were. They saw that all of them were ardent Republicans, in political accord with them, that their sympathies and feelings were to be trusted, and because they supposed that the people of the country would assent to it, would submit to it, would acquiesce in it, they passed their supplementary law taking the whole subject of reconstruction out of the hands of the people, so far as its management was concerned, and turning it over to the military authorities. And now those Generals in command have the appointment of every register throughout the whole southern country, the appointment of all the men who enumerate the electors and admit them to the privilege of registration. It is to be remembered that those registered are the only persons who can vote, the only persons who can sit on juries, the only persons who are to be American citizens in point of fact and in point of right and privilege. The Generals appoint the persons who make the registries throughout those States. They also appoint the persons who hold the elections, and returns are to be made to them; and after the conventions are held the returns of the votes on the constitutions are to be sent them, and they are to transmit the results to Washington. I repeat then that by this law of the 23d of March the control of the subject of reconstruction was taken out of the hands of the people of the South and of their State governments and conferred upon the military commanders placed over the southern districts.

The supplementary act passed in July, described in short, was to confer additional powers upon those military officers and to place the proceeding of reconstruction more completely within their power and control. In these laws the former idea which entered into the constitutional amendment was embodied throughout, and that was, the admission of the negro population of the South to the right of suffrage, both in choosing delegates to the constitutional conventions and afterwards in voting upon the Constitutions when they were formed, to the same extent to which the right of suffrage might be enjoyed by the whites.

There was, however, in these laws another feature which was not supposed to be important, which did not elicit much of debate, which in fact was put on by the House on the act of the 2nd of March as an amendment after the Senate had amended the bill; and that was the disfranchisement of certain persons. When that House amendment was submitted to the Senate for consideration we were told that the number of persons that would be disfranchised under it would be from 6,000 to 10,000; the provision being that the persons who had held office under the United States or under particular States at any former time and as such officers had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and had afterwards engaged in rebellion, should not vote at either one of those elections. Those officials, it was alleged, would amount to some 6,000 or 10,000 in all and those were the persons to be excluded from the privilege of voting at the first and second elections which were to be held in connection with the reconstruction of the South. In the course of the debate on that proposition I expressed the opinion that the number disfranchised would be much larger; that instead of its being but from 6,000 to 10,000 in the ten States of the South, as Mr. Sherman supposed and asserted, (and he, by the way, was the author and sponsor of the scheme of reconstruction then proposed and enacted,) it was more likely to be 60,000, or possibly a still higher number. That was supposed to be a very extravagant speculation and estimate. Now, gentlemen, I will show you in a moment what the result has been, by which it will appear that instead of there being but from 6,000 to 10,000 of the white voters of the South disfranchised by way of example, and because, having been formerly sworn to support the constitution of the United States, they afterwards played false to that oath,-to be sure, most of them were out of office at the time,—the number is probably a quarter of a million, and so large a portion, so large a mass of the voters in the respective States of the South that each and every one of those States, with one or two exceptions, is unquestionably Africanized, or the absolute and complete political control of them placed in the hands of the new negro voters created, and created for the first time by the acts of Congress to which I have alluded.

And by the way, gentlemen, observe that this change of suffrage has not been decreed by the vote or act of the people of the United States anywhere. The people in no State have voted on this subject and agreed to extend suffrage, as we formerly voted and agreed when we amended our State Constitution. The people of the North have never voted on this subject nor have the people of any one of the States of the South had an opportunity to express their views upon it. It is a scheme imposed by act of Congress; without a particle of popular assent from the people of the United States in any quarter of the Union, either in that which is to be principally affected by this measure or in our own section, where we have political power, or suppose we have political power, to control and regulate the action of the Federal Government through our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Now, gentleman, I have troubled you with this discourse, concerning the past, tracing the history of reconstruction from the time when the war came to a conclusion two years and a half ago, in order that, as I stated in the outset, we may be able more clearly and fully to comprehend the existing situation of public affairs and our political duties regarding them. At this time the principal subject to be passed upon by the American people at the elections is this: are we in favor of the policy of the majority in Congress on the subject of suffrage and the reorganization of the Union? We have waited patiently two years and a half since the war ended to hear from them on this subject. We have stood by and observed what they have done,—not what they have said merely but what they have done. Here is their policy before us, and we are now to judge it.

Now, gentlemen, let us see what this scheme of reconstruction means, viewed from the practical point of view. First, let us see what, according to the census, the populations of these States with which reconstruction is concerned, are: In 1860 the populations were as follows:

	Whites.	*Blacks.*
Alabama,	526,431.	437,770.
Arkansas,	324,191.	111,259.
Lousiana,	357,629.	346,884.
Mississippi,	353,901.	437,404.
South Carolina,	291,388.	412,320.
North Carolina,	631,100.	361,522.
Florida,	77,747.	62,677.
Georgia,	591,588.	464,202.
Texas,	421,294.	182,921.
Virginia,	1,047,411.	548,907.

The State of Virginia, however, was divided by authority of an Act of Congress (of 1862) and a new State was formed called West Virginia, which has taken from that State a little less than one-third of its population; and in that portion of Virginia included in the New State, the preponderance of the whites over the blacks, is still greater than in the old State.

You see from these figures, gentlemen, the relative proportions of whites and blacks who inhabit those several States: Now how stand the registrations which have been taken in those States? In the State of Lousiana the enumeration is closed and stands, whites, 44,732; blacks, 82,907. There, is a State which by the census shows a majority of white population, and yet under the registration of voters, the numbers stand 44,000 to 82,000. In other words there is a registered negro voting population, qualified to sit upon juries of 81,000, while the number of white inhabitants qualified as voters and jurymen, is but 44,000. In the State of South Carolina the registration is whites, 21,176, blacks, 46,019 In Virginia whites, 115,157; blacks, 101,190. In Georgia whites, 95,503; blacks, 93,417. In Mississippi, whites, 52,154; blacks, 70,019; and in North Carolina, whites, 44,508; blacks, 40,605. In Florida, whites, 2,583; blacks, 6,078; and in Alabama whites, 72,747; blacks, 88,248. I believe that comprises all except Texas and Arkansrs, from which we have no report.

The inevitable conclusion to which we must come is this: that in nearly all these States which are to be reconstructed under these laws of Congress the blacks are made to control and dominate the elections which are to be held. Take the case of Lousiana with an excess of white population, and yet by military manipulation the numbers are not only reversed, but the black vote is made to exceed the white, in the proportion of two to one; and in all the other States, with the exception of two or three there is made out an excess of black voting population over the white. And in the exceptional States so nearly is the scale balanced that a few ambitious or worthless persons in the white population uniting with the black for their own purposes either of private gain or ambition will give them control.

What then must we conclude? Not that we are to have what we were told in Congress and elsewhere we would have a fair participation by the negroes in the reorganization of these States in the South, but we are to have absolute control by them established in all or nearly all of those States. In those few in which it is doubtful, there is a base vote coming from a class well known as the "mean whites" which will doubtless give the scale a preponderance in the same direction; and this result is produced by the most unreasonable and unscrupulous disfranchisment of the white population to the extent doubtless of more than a quarter of a million altogether in all those States. I might read from a pamphlet that I have here from the Governor of Texas exhibiting the details of military administration in that State to show how these registrations are made up; but I shall not detain you by doing so.

How is it possible that such an iniquity as this registration in Louisiana could be perpetrated? We can conceive how it could occur. General Sheridan, unskilled in civil life, untrained in political contests, an officer frank and gallant no doubt, goes to the city of New Orleans and is brought into connection there with a few sharp politicians and radicals like T. J. Durant and B. Rush Plumley, who have his ear. He makes his appointments on their recommendation, not knowing the people, he being a new and strange man sent there for his military prowess in the war. They get his ear. He makes for them the appointments of the persons who take these registrations. At their instance he removes Governor Wells; he removes Judge Abell; both of whom were Union men, and, so far as we know, behaving themselves properly at the time. The truth is he falls into the hands of perhaps the most despicable set, politically speaking, that are to be found in our country, and they perform this work; their appointees take these registrations, and hence this result comes; and eventually when we hold up this iniquity what do the political majority do? Answer the facts? Show that this registration is honest? Show that even the harsh, hard, bitter laws passed by Congress are honestly administered? No. They take shelter behind General Sheridan, and talk as if we were assailing him and persecuting him. He is but an incident; he is but an individual in all this case. Here is a question affecting a vast body of American citizens in a State and the policy of the Federal government; and are our mouths to be closed, is our indignation to be restrained because a gallant officer has been made an instrument in this iniquity and has been overreached by artful and unscrupulous men? No! we must denounce the iniquity even while we seek to excuse the General in command upon the ground that his training—his life and pursuits—had not qualified him for the duties to which he was assigned and for resisting the arts and influence of evil men.

There is an additional point in this connection which I desire to state, and that is, the question of expense. Now the whole cost of this system of reconstruction in the South is charged upon the Treasury of the United States. It is of course impossible for us to ascertain the amount exactly or even to approach it very closely by estimate. I have seen it stated in the National Intelligencer and the Louisville Journal, (and they allege that their statement is based upon an examination of particulars,) that the expense of the military administration will amount to $45,000,000. Whatever the fact may be, it is clear that the expenditure must be very large, must be in fact enormous for the mere support of the officers and soldiers who are required to hold military occupation in the southern country and control this reorganization of the States. Then again, there is an enormous expenditure in taking the registrations, (because they extend into every local community throughout the whole of the ten States) and in holding conventions, and in holding elections subsequently for the purpose of voting upon the Constitutions. In the Reconstruction act of March we voted $500,000 to this department of outlay. At the late July session an estimate from General Sickles was submitted to Congress asking for $500,000 additional for the States of North Carolina and South Carolina alone, and a bill was introduced for over $1,600,000 additional. It was reduced on my motion to $1,000,000, and then was passed,—a bill appropriating $1,000,000 additional for the civil expenses of reconstruction. Of course these appropriations have nothing to do with the military expenditures, because they are covered by the general appropriations for the army of the United States, which have been enormous, unexampled, and, I doubt not, (and for this Mr. Stanton is very much accountable,) profligate also. These enormous expenditures will in due time appear, after they are incurred and when it will be impossible to limit them or to throw off the burdens which they impose upon the people of the United States. We are paying all this for what purpose? To give the Republican party control of ten additional States and to debase suffrage to the level at which they propose to put it.

Under this head of expense there should be included also the expenditure for the Freedmen's Bureau, an institution of a very peculiar character and of very peculiar action. The amount of the cost of that Bureau is quite unknown to the people. Two sessions ago, Gen. Howard, who is at the head of it, asked for an appropriation of about $11,000,000. How much money has been expended for that Bureau, and how much will be expended hereafter, no one can tell. In due time, when it is too late perhaps, we shall ascertain the amount. But the main office and function of that Bureau, and intended so, during the present year, has been to organize the elections in the South. Hundreds and hundreds of agents having control of the negro population and disbursing money from the Treasury of the United States, supplying them with food and clothing, have marshalled them to the registrations will marshal them to the elections and give direction to the reorganization of those States. So far as my knowledge and belief extend, there is not one man in the employment of that Bureau, either at Washington or in the Southern States, who is not a strong Radical party man selected for that reason, and holding his place upon condition of being such, and doing the work for which he was selected. That Bureau asked us for $11,000,000 in one appropriation, and the money is poured out of the Treasury bounteously by a political majority who ask nothing in return for the public money expended except political power for themselves and the accomplishment of the policy which they support in the government of the United States.

What is to come next? The several measures proposed by the majority in Congress, as I stated before, have been acquiesced in by the country, or were acquiesced in down to the present year. And why? What was the great reason? Although the war was over, and although the people desired reunion, desired concord, desired peace and the restoration of constitutional rule and all the political blessings which they formerly enjoyed, yet they acquiesced in one thing after another supposing each would be the last. They were asked to assent to this, that, and the other proposition or law, and they did so upon the plea that such assent was necessary to peace, to make an end of disputes; and now again the argument that we hear for the Africanization of one-third of our country, and that, too, without any assent of the people anywhere—they have taken a snap judgment; they have never submitted this subject to the judgment of the people anywhere—is, that thereby we will end the negro question. We are now asked

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1867.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

ONE MORE RALLY.

THE Democratic and Conservative citizens of Bloomsburg, will be addressed at the Court House, on next Monday Evening, by CAPT. C. B. BROCKWAY, and others.

The Bloomsburg Brass Band will be in attendance.

The ladies are respectfully invited to be present.

"No difference how the election goes," say some. Is it so? Did it make no difference that the Democratic party was defeated in 1860? Did we ever have stamps on notes, receipts, deeds, mortgages, agreements, pills, lozenges, matches and thousands of other things "too tedious to mention," until the Radicals came into power? Did you ever hear of an income tax, of a tax on carriages, on silver plate, and of being obliged to give an account under oath, yearly, as to how much you sold or consumed under a Democratic administration? Did you ever hear of any one being paid five dollars a day to lounge around your neighbor's distillery to watch how many gallons of whisky he manufactured, under a Democratic Administration? Did you have to pay the present prices for tea, coffee, sugar, muslin, calico; and everything you eat, drink, or wear, under a Democratic Administration? If not, then it does make a difference how the election goes, and which party is in power.

EXAM SETHETENDAY ASSESSMENTS. —Our friends, the Committees of vigilance and others, are earnestly urged to examine the recent assessments and see that the persons assessed are lawful residents of the township or Borough and not some hired Radical sent there by the Union League, from New York or elsewhere, to help carry Pennsylvania. *Find out all about that before the day of election, so that any attempt at fraud may be defeated.*

It is greatly to be feared that the Radicals will do what they have done at all our elections, since 1862, hire thousands of persons from the adjoining States to locate themselves temporarily in Pennsylvania to vote on Tuesday next.

Stand at the window all day, challenge every stranger that offers to vote, and insist that his right to vote be made clear under oath.

BEAR in mind, taxpayers, that you are not only required to pay the real estate tax which was remitted by act of the Legislature in 1860, but over one million dollars in addition, for that amount has been added to the yearly taxes, to make up for Radical corruption and extravigance. For this year the people have been required to pay two or three times more tax than during any previous year. The extra tax levy will cover the real estate from two to three times over. Vote for Judge Williams and the Radical candidates for the Legislature, and you will always have this great burden to bear, and probably still more grievous additions.—*Patriot and Union.*

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?—Ben. Wade, in his speech at Clevaland, Ohio, the other day, said "the country is now in a perilous crisis," commenting upon which, the Springfield (Ill). *Register* remarks: Whose fault is it? The Radical Congress and the Radical Governors in the North have been controlling the country since the close of the war. All the laws made for the government of the people, both North and South, have been made by a Radical Congress and Radical State Legislatures. If the country is in a "perilous crisis," the Radicals alone are responsible. They have had full sway.

FROM every portion of Pennsylvania we receive intelligence which assures us of a great Democratic triumph on next Tuesday. In every section the Democracy are thoroughly organizing and properly preparing for the great battle. Judge Sharswood's nomination has excited the most intense enthusiasm, while the corruption and infamy of the Radical party are driving away from the support of its candidate thousands who never before faltered in their allegiance. The masses want a change, and are wheeling fast into the Democratic column. The day of our redemption is drawing near.

THE Democratic party has ever been the friend of the foreign born citizen, and that has always been well understood and appreciated by the sons of Ireland, whose patriotic zeal for their adopted country is ever shown by a heavy support of our candidates.

Many of the Germans, especially in the Western States, were carried away from us on the Negro issue, but they are coming back faster than they left, not being willing to go with the Radicals any further—they dont exactly like Sunday laws, and laws to restrain the sale of their favorite beverage, Lager Beer. We welcome their return.

OUR information from all parts of the State, is of the most cheering character, and there appears to be every prospect of the election of George Sharswood, but we must work as we never before worked on Tuesday next, if we desire to rejoice over our victory.

Columbia county has never failed to come up to the expectation of our riends abroad, has in fact nearly always went beyond it, and we hope, at this, perhaps the last chance we may have to vote, more than the usual majority will be given. It can be done if our friends determine to do it.

IT is poor economy and worse policy, to say nothing of the dishonesty of the thing, to defraud the government by not putting the proper stamp on business papers. A real estate agent in Chicago was recently fined fifteen hundred dollars for neglecting to properly stamp a large number of leases. And yet these risks are run every day carelessly or by design.

A LIGHT VOTE

WILL not secure a victory. A full vote will do so beyond a doubt. The Radicals in this county are holding no meetings. That is in accordance with the order of their State Committee. They have directed that no meetings be held in heavy Democratic counties, because it would tend to stir up the Democrats and get out a vote.

In their own counties they are pushing a strong and vigorous Campaign. Democrats, don't be deceived by the apparent apathy of the Radicals. Turn out and *poll all your votes.* A full vote is a victory.

DON'T LIKE IT.—The Pittsburg *Republic* (Republican) does not take kindly to the Williamsport platform. It says:

"Some of the resolutions passed by the Convention were extremely radical, and cannot help proving offensive to all reasonable, progressive, and conservative men. The question of negro suffrage was before the Convention, and although not acted upon, it was admitted that the party was in favor of it. With the principles enunciated by the Convention, *we feel confident that even the good reputation of Judge Williams cannot save the party from defeat.* It required ten righteous men to save Sodom and Gomorrah. But Lot could not find them."

This is just what we have already said. The better the man, the less likelihood there is of his accepting such a nomination. By accepting it he cannot ignore the platform, nor can he bring it up to a decent standard. He must go down to its level, and—there he must stay.

OFFICIAL figures show that in six years fourteen billions five hundred millions of dollars have passed through the Treasury of the nation. By the census of 1860 it appears that the value of all the real and personal property in all the United States and Territories, was sixteen billions one hundred and fifty-nine millions six hundred and sixteen thousand and sixty-eight dollars. Thus nearly the full amount of all the property, North, West and South, has been expended since the Radicals came into power. And now, although peace prevails in all parts of the land, the party in power insist upon taxation of the country as a means of retaining their hold on power, place, and plunder. Will business men agree to this?—*Age*

A WOMAN in Tennessee informed her husband, a few days before the election there, that if he voted the Mongrel ticket she would leave him. He did so, and true to her word, on the evening of the election day she moved to her father's house, where her husband went after her. Nothing daunted, she ordered him to leave her presence, as she would not live with him another day. She declared to him that she held in utter contempt a man who would vote for a party that was seeking to degrade herself and her children down to the degradation of negro equality. Glorious woman.

THE STATE DEBT.—A statement has been flying through the Radical organs that the State debt has been decreased almost two millions during the administration of Gov. Geary. But when the whole truth appears, these "paper-bullets of the brain" fall harmless. The people have not yet forgotten the advertisements in leading papers, *calling for a State loan of twenty-three millions,* and agreeing to pay *six per cent* interest, when all previous loans have been obtained at *five per cent.* Will these gospels of the Radical persuasion never stop such lying to which in their desperation they resort?

THE Radicals are afraid to hold public meetings and avow openly their determination to impeach the President, overthrow the government, force their Puritanical blue laws upon the country, the negro into the railroad cars, into the public schools, into the social circle, and anywhere a white gentleman or lady may go.

But they are thoroughly organized, and will bring to the polls, next Tuesday, every one, old and young, belonging to the party of many names, but always of disunion principles since it abandoned the faith of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

ALL over the land, wherever the Radicals have been in power, comes the same tale of increased taxes—of extravagance and plunder. Is not this the experience here? Has not our State been bankrupted by them? Has not the expenditures of our country been steadily increasing since it has been under their control, whereas they should have been decreased? Is this the party the people, looking to their own good, should keep in power? Answer at the coming election.—*Ex.*

DON'T TRADE OFF OUR CANDIDATES.—Democrats, vote the whole ticket from top to bottom. The opposition are resorting to their old game of offering to trade certain candidates, that they may elect one or two men, but every true Democrat will regard such an offer as a personal insult. The men on our ticket were fairly nominated, are honest and capable, and every way worthy of your support, which will elect them all by a handsome majority.

"AM I A RADICAL!"—We clip the following response to this question from the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

Am I a Radical?—God forbid! Call me any other name, "but as thou lovest me," call me not a Radical. What! a trampler upon and a despiser of the Constitution of my country! a villifier and an abuser of the section of my birth—an oppressor of my people—an avowed enemy of my own race and color, and a worshiper at the shrine of Africa! No, no, not a Radical. Call me anything else, but for goodness sake don't call me a Radical.

THE Radical managers are alarmed; they see that the people are about to drive them from power, and secret agents have been prowling about through the country to find out how many fraudulent votes will be required to save them from defeat. Our friends must keep a sharp look out for all kinds of tricks and fraud, for the Radicals will stop at nothing to gain their ends.

MONEY will be thrown broadcast over the State next Tuesday, by the Union League, with the hope that enough voters can be bribed into the support of Henry W. Williams to elect him.

White men are expected to vote to bring themselves down to the level of the African, for money; is there a white man in Columbia county base enough to do that?

HOW THE PUBLIC TREASURY IS SWAMPED.

PROFLIGACY OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

CONGRESS continues to create new officers and increase salaries. There is an array of twenty thousand office holders connected with the Treasury Department alone in this country, at this hour, sucking out the life-blood of the masses. We have some of them in every Congressional district laying up from five to seven thousand a year for services which thousands of honest, capable men would be glad to perform for one-fifth of what they receive.

Congress has raised the pay of its own members to five thousand dollars a year, besides pillage and plunder. This salary is about fourteen dollars a day, for every day in the year, Sundays and all, and probably more than thirty dollars a day for the actual time spent. [To this should be added an average of $2,000 each year for mileage. In other days, Congressmen took a large number of news-papers, on both sides in politics, from their State and elsewhere, but now they very largely commute for money.—*Eds. Intel.*]

The amount of plunder they get is past finding out; but, by way of illustration, let us give some sample of it upon a small scale, and leave you to judge what it must be on a large scale.

We have a copy of Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 54, Thirty-ninth Congress, 2d session, in which is a detailed statement of payments from the contingent fund of the Senate for the year ending December 3, 1866, published in accordance with an act passed in 1842, and certified by J. W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate. It is a pamphlet of 87 pages, about 10 by 6 inches, in fine print, giving items of contingent expenses of the Senate, which, in the absence of Southern Senators, is composed of 52 members. We have added up some classes of those items with the following results, which show sufficiently the character of those contingent expenses:

For pocket-knives, 504 in number	$1,118 30
For pen-knives, 85 in number	1,204 60
Making 914 knives for these 52 gentlemen, in one year, about 18 each; average cost $2.53; amounting to	2,322 90
703 pairs of shears, about 14 pair each, cost	325 50
Sponge	364 78
7,187 pair of scissors, about 22 pair each, at a little over $1 a pair	1,189 19
219 pair of kid gloves, about 4 pair each, at $2.50 a pair	535 00
116 diaries	206 75
254 portfolios, nearly 6 each, at about $4	1,104 00
446 pocket-books, 8 each, at about $2.50	1,019 50
349 brushes	324 35
556 pin-cushions	60 00
1,8?? boxes of pens	1,895 64
2,808 lead-pencils	725 33
Newspapers and magazines	7,386 60
2,470½ reams paper	4,092 37
1,807,454 envelopes	10,904 89

Other items, such as paper weights, corkscrews, cords, erasers, leather dusters, chamois skins, folders, pen-wipers, blank-books, inkstands, eyelet machines, pamphlet-cases, copy-books, paper-files, pen-racks, stationery cases, gold pens, dies, *key-rings, match-cases,* fluid, *silk tastle, card-cases,* memorandum-books, *combs, cologne, soap, pomade, toilet powder, lemons,* are scattered through the book in quantities sufficient to supply all their friends, or to set up variety stores in the country.

In the House the rule allows each member so much for stationery, to be paid in *stationery* or *money,* as he chooses but stationery is furnished in addition for all committees, and the practice is for MEMBERS TO SUPPLY THEMSELVES FROM THAT FURNISHED TO COMMITTEES, AND THEN TAKE THE ALLOWANCE.

REPEATING IT AT THE ADJOURNED SESSION IN JULY.

On motion of Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, on the 8th of July last, an order was adopted to allow the SAME AMOUNT TO MEMBERS FOR NEWSPAPERS AND STATIONERY for that brief adjourned term as followed for a short term of Congress.

If they will thus rob the people in small matters, what may we not expect on a large scale? Is it any wonder that these men amass immense fortunes; that so many of them are able to be traveling now in foreign lands, rioting in the luxuries and splendors of wealth?

We ask the tax-payers of this county to read over this list of stealings, and then answer the question whether the party which permits it should again be trusted with favors? The tax-payers now furnish members of Congress with combs, brushes, soap, pin cushions, *fluid* (which means whiskey) corkscrews, etc. All these in addition to the $5,000 a year salary, and heavy mileage. How long shall this waste of the people's money continue? Let us rebuke it at the polls the 2d Tuesday of October.

THE meeting at Jerseytown on Monday afternoon was unusually large and enthusiastic, and this, too, in the face of the fact that it was a fine 'buck-wheat day.' At least one-third of the audience were ladies, who rewarded each of the speakers with a handsome bouquet. The officers were John Smith, Esq., President; Richard Demott, John Mordan, N. Welliver and Isaac Wagner, Vice Presidents, and J. A. Swisher, Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Colonel Freeze, Capt. Brockway and Thomas Chalfant, Esq., who reviewed the policy of the Radical Congress, their failure to restore the Union, and their responsibility for the present condition of affairs. We venture to predict that Madison will do her whole duty.

OUR Democratic friends should be early on the ground, next Tuesday, and not only see that every Democratic vote is polled, but what is quite important, be at and near the window, to watch the movements of the Radicals. There is every reason to believe that having any amount of money at their command and not over scrupulous in the means they employ to carry elections, they will not hesitatate to resort to *bribery.* Be on your guard, and let it be seen that you know your rights, and dare maintain them. You are expected to be earnest, active and brave.

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON, whose most eloquent and powerful address we gave to our readers last week, will be remembered as the Democratic candidate for Vice President in 1864, but it is not so generally known that he is the son-in-law of the late Francis S. Key, the author of that splendid National song, "*The Star Spangled Banner,*" and also of that most beautiful hymn in the Episcopal Prayer Book:

"Lord, with glowing heart I'd praise thee
For the bliss thy love bestows;
For the pardoning grace that saves me,
And the peace that from it flows."

THE Radical party appropriates millions of dollars to support idle and worthless blacks, but it deliberately repeals the law, and takes from the soldiers of the war of 1812, a pittance of forty dollars a year.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE.—On Wednesday last about noon, one of the most destructive storms that has ever visited this section of country, arose suddenly in the west and burst over our town with terrible fury. It lasted some thirty minutes, during which time it overthrew spires, blew down buildings, toppled over chimneys, twisted up trees by the roots, and otherwise did immense damage. The beautiful spire of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, which had braved the tornado a year since, had to yield to this blast, and was broken off above the clock face, lifted up bodily and the base thrown upward by the storm, causing the apex to strike the roof of the church as it came down, shooting through it like an arrow, the point end lodging on the sofa in the pulpit. The loss to the congregation will amount to over one thousand dollars. Mr. J. G. Thompson, on Mill street, had both gables of his store house thrown down and the roof carried clean off, one portion landing on Bloom street, while another section landed in a garden in the rear of the block, while still another portion fell on the adjoining house, crushing in the roof.

The eastern end of the new school house on Walnut street, was blown down to the second story floor. A house at the corner of Church and Mahoning streets, was partly demolished.

On Mill street, the tin roof on Henry Moyer's building was rolled up like a scroll and carried completely over the large store houses on the opposite side of the street and landed in the rear. Various other buildings on this street were more or less injured. Several buildings on Yorks' Hill were much damaged.

The new casting house at Hancock & Creveling's furnace was blown down, while chimneys without number were toppled, fences, sheds and outhouses blown down trees uprooted, etc.

There were some hair-breadth escapes. Part of the roof on Stephen Cuthbert's house was wrenched off, and the chimney thrown down, the bricks from which fell through the roof on to a crib containing a small child, covering it up completely with bricks and debris, yet strange to say it escaped with a few slight bruises. The escape from death was wonderful.

Since writing the above we have heard from the country. In Liberty, Valley, Mahoning and adjoining townships the destruction was fearful. Any number of barns were unroofed and whole orchards nearly destroyed. One near Mausdale having some twenty-eight apple trees torn up. The corn and buckwheat suffered badly. In some fields the buckwheat is laid down as flat as a floor, making it impossible to harvest it. Besides this, miles of fences have been thrown down and scattered. The destruction of timber has been immense. A gentleman from the country informed us that he noticed where hickory trees from eighteen inches to two feet in diameter were wrenched off at the roots as though they had been reeds.

Altogether it was a storm long to be remembered. It was accompanied by by heavy hail and a deluge of water.

Save our town from another such elemental war.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR OCTOBER.—Contents: The Guardian Angel. Part X. By Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Themistocles. A poem, by William Everett.

Ben Jonson. A biographical and critical sketch, by the essayist, E. P. Whipple.

Uncharitableness.

The Rose Rollins. The first section of a story of New England seaport life, by Alice Cary.

International Copyright. A vigorous and unanswerable plea for the protection of authors, and this for the best interests of literature, by James Parton.

The Flight of the Goddess. A poem, by T. B. Aldrich.

The Throne of the Golden Foot. by J. W. Palmer.

The Autobiography of a Quack. Part I.

Writings of T. Adolphus Trollope. By H. T. Tuckerman.

A Native of Bornoo. A sketch of a colored linguist found in South Carolina by a Massachusetts officer.

By-Ways of Europe. From Perpignan to Montserrat. By Bayard Taylor.

Dinner Speaking. By Edward Everett Hale, author of "A Man without a Country," "How Mr. Frye would have preached it," etc.

Reviews and Literary Notices.

Ticknor & Fields, Publishers, Boston.

MEETING IN ESPY.—The meeting was held in the new and spacious School House, which Mr. Reighard had lighted and in order. John Robison, President; James Lake, P. T. Hartman, Vice President; John Kressler, Secretary. The meeting was well attended and was addressed by Col. Freeze, in a speech which elicted frequent applause. The state negro legislation, the squandering of the public taxes, the importance of the election of Sharswood, and its results were forcibly depicted. The meeting adjourned with three cheers.

THE Democrats of Centre township met last Saturday night at the house of John Grover. It was organized by the appointment of John Hill as President, Charles Dieterich, Vice President, and Mordecai Millard as Secretary. The meeting was then addressed by M. B. Hicks, C. W. Miller, Capt. Brockway, and Dr. P. H. Freeze. The voters of Centre will be out in full force next Tuesday, but we doubt if she can beat her vote of last year. However, *there is no harm in trying.*

HUNDREDS of Democratic voters are poor men, have no way of going to the election except to walk, and those who have teams, carriages, or other conveyances, should by all means see that no Democrat fails to be at the election, next Tuesday, for want of a way to go there.

A JUDGE of the Supreme Court is elected *for fifteen years.* Secure therefore by all means the election of Hon. Geo. Sharswood and that secures the Bench for many years. Dont leave a vote at home. Every vote counts one.

MILLIONS of Public Debt, and taxation twice as great as is exacted from any other people, are the fruits of six years Radical rule.

YELLOW FEVER in New Orleans, Galveston and other points South is exceedingly fatal, the deaths being forty daily, in the first named place.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS CHALFANT,
MONTOUR COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF,
MORDECAI MILLARD,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER,
JACOB YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
DAVID YEAGER,
LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
THOS. J. WELLIVER,
MT. PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR,
JACOB HARRIS,
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

THE Standing Committee at its recent meeting adopted an address, selected three Democrats in each District to act as a Vigilance Committee; to whom instructions will be sent by the Standing Committee; and directed the address and the list to be published in all the Democratic papers of the county.

Beaver—B. Zimmerman, Allen Mann, Charles Michael.
Benton—J. J. M'Henry, Rohr M'Henry, I. K. Krickbaum.
Berwick—Isaiah Bower, Hudson Owen, J. S. Sanders.
Bloom—D. Lowenberg, P. Billmeyer, J. B. Casey.
Briercreek—Wm. Lamon, J. G. Jacoby, J. C. Smith.
Catawissa—M. V. B. Kline, Dr. J. K. Robbins, J. H. Creasy.
Centre—C. H. Dietterick, H. D. Knorr, Andrew Freas.
Centralia—J. B. Knittle, P. Killeen, T. O'Gerharty.
Conyngham—Wm. Goodman, D. T. M'Kiernan, Dr. Wohlforth.
Fishingcreek—D. M'Henry, David Savage, John Sutton.
Franklin—David Knittle, Washington Parr, H. J. Reeder.
Greenwood—Isaac Dewitt, John Leggott, A. J. Albertson.
Hemlock—W. H. Shoemaker, Capt. I. Leidy, Jackson Emmett.
Jackson—Daniel Young, Silas M'Henry, Henry Wagner.
Locust—Gera Hower, John Snyder, Daniel Stine.
Madison—Capt. W. J. Allen, James Kisner, A. K. Smith.
Maine—U. J. Campbell, W. T. Shuman, M. Grover.
Mifflin—A. Schweppenheiser, Dr. Montgomery, J. H. Hettler.
Montour—Noah Mouser, P. Heimbach, James Farnsworth.
Mt. Pleasant—Wm. Miller, Wm. Howell, John Mordan.
Orange—Dr. Megargell, Col. Kline, Moses Everett.
Pine—John F. Fowler, John Lore, Luther German.
Roaringcreek—John D. Houck, N. Dreisbach, Amzi Craig.
Scott—P. Ent, B. F. Reighard, J. Lake.
Sugarloaf—Alinas Cole, Andrew Laubach, G. Moore.

By order of the Committe.
JOHN G. FREEZE,
Chairman.

IT is said that the shares of the Washington Library Company of Philadelphia are being disposed of with unexampled rapidity. The absence of all concealment, the honesty of purpose manifested by those who first inaugurated the enterprise, the fairness with which the proposed final distribution is to be conducted, and the patriotic purpose to which the entire surplus is to be applied, have taken firm hold upon public confidence. So large have the sales been thus far that the trustees hope to anticipate the time originally fixed for the dispensation of the gifts, amounting to $300,000, thus placing the funds collected much sooner than they expected in a channel to carry out the noble act of benevolence which was the object of their enterprise. All those, therefore, who desire to participate with them in the pleasure of doing a good action should subscribe without delay. They will receive at once a fine engraving, worth at retail more than the money invested, besides a gift of such value as their share may be entitled to in the final distribution. Read the advertisement.

VOTE EARLY.—The weather is very uncertain at this season, and if the elements prevent your going to the polls at the last hour, you cannot sleep in peace for having neglected your duty to yourself and your fellow sufferers under Radical misrule. Vote early—and vote right.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD is no repudiator. He is in favor of every man paying his honest debts; and if he agrees to pay in gold he must do so, and not in wood, stone or paper, and call it legal tender, after a positive agreement to pay in "gold."

THE session of the Pan-Anglican Synod convened at Lambeth Palace, London, on the 24th of September. Bishop Whitehouse of Illinois preached the opening sermon.

MARRIED.

APPLEMAN—KLINE—On the 26th of September, at the residence of the bride's father, by Elder J. J. Harvey, Mr. P. D. Appleman and Miss S. J. Kline, both of Columbia county, Pa.

CAREY—STUKEY—On the 29th ult., at Town Hill, by Rev. E. Wadsworth, Mr. John Carey, of New Columbus, to Miss Lorane Stukey, of Town Hill, Luz. co., Pa.

LASHELL—PECK—In Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. W. H. Boole, on the 24th inst., Dr. H. M. Lashell, of Beaver Valley Pa., to Miss Mary Peck, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALBRIGHT—DELAPLAIN—On the 26th by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Levi Albright, to Virdilla Delaplain, both of Roaringcreek Twp., Columbia co., Pa.

HILL—HUGHES—On the 24th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. H. Sherts, Mr. James Hill to Miss Mary C. Hughes, both of Centre Twp., Columbia co., Pa.

LOOMIS—PENNMAN—In Boulan City, Colorado on the 2d ult., by the Rev. N. Thompson, Mr. Wm. Loomis to Miss Annie Pennman, formerly of Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROW—LEIDY—In Washingtonville on the 15th ult., by the Rev. B. P. King, Mr. Henry J. Row of Valley Twp., to Miss Martha A. Leidy, of Hemlock Twp., Montour co Pa.

BEAVER—DIEHL—In Danville, on the 17th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev J. G. Carnchan, Mr. Arthur W. Beaver, to Miss Mary Alice Diehl, both of Danville, Pa.

DIED.

RHOADS—In Locust township, on Friday September 27, Isaac Rhoads, aged 60 years 2 months and 21 days.

For many years Mr. Rhoads kept the hotel at the foot of the mountain and was, perhaps, more extensively known than any man in the county. He was honest, upright and respected, he was an humble christian and an unwavering Democrat.

RAUP—In Locust township on the 26th of September, George Raup, aged 73 years 11 months and 16 days.

Thus another honored democrat, having passed the three score years and ten allotted by the Psalmist, has gone to his rest.

LEUFFER—In Philadelphia, on the 24th ult., Sarah G., wife George W. Meuffer, Esq., and daughter of the late Hon. Andrew Beaumont.

ADAMS—In this place, on the 16th ult., infant son of Albert Adams.

HARTER—On the 24th ult., in Briarcreek, Michael Harter, aged about 55 years.

JOHN—In Main, on the 19th ult., Mary wife of Staley John, Esq., aged about 61 years.

Receipts to THE COLUMBIAN for September.

Mercantile Apr	$1 00	M Christman	3 00
T J Swisher	2 00	J C Wenner	2 00
Daniel Bieber	1 00	Richard Thorton	2 00
Locust Township	5 00	Barcroft & Co	5 00
Est of Monohan	3 00	D Z Remeley	2 50
Dr G J Lace	1 00	Est Elias Dieterich	2 50
Elijah Fullmer	2 00	Edward Hall	1 00
Phineas Smith	2 00	Bloom township	2 00
John Michael	2 00	William Plumer	2 00
Conyngham twp	1 50	Est Jacob Hartzel	3 00
John Kiefer	2 00	J C Keeler	5 00
Alex Lockard	1 00	T B Miller	2 50
M P Burns	1 00	John D Hopper	2 00
Philip Creasy	2 00	Alfred Creveling	4 00
L A German	1 00	A Terwilliger	2 00
Est O Campbell	4 00	Cyrus Johnson	2 00
R C Sands	50	D W Johnson	1 00
Columbia county	35 00	J T Snyder	2 00
Christian Hunt	2 00	E J Thornton	2 00
M D Henry	2 00	Est of A Henrie	2 50
William Moss	3 00	Est Richard Hall	3 00
John Snyder	1 00	Jacob Michael	2 00
Geo W Derr	2 00	V R Shoemaker	1 00
Good Templars	2 00	Est Cyrus Fry	3 00
Harriet E Sheep	1 00	Elijah Herring	2 50
I K Dildine	2 00	B F Zarr	1 00
Thayer & Noyes	3 00	J H Yates	8 00
Est E Bensinger	3 00	Hagen Boyd & Co	18 00
John G Freeze	13 00	C C Marr	15 00
Samuel Snyder	10 00	H H Ketchner	2 00
C G Murphy	1 00	A S Funston	2 00
Joshua Hartzel	2 00	John A Funston	2 00
Frank Jacoby	1 00	Jacob Wamp de	1 00
John Betz	2 00	Samuel Kimby Sr	2 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

In the whole history of medical discoveries NO REMEDY has performed so many such remarkable cures of the numerous affections of the throat, lungs and chest, as this long tried and justly celebrated *Balsam.* So generally acknowledged is the superior excellence of this remedy that but few of the many who have tested its virtues by experience fail to keep it at hand as a speedy and certain cure for sudden attacks of *Cold*—fully believing that its remedial powers are comprehensive enough to embrace every form of disease, from the slightest cold to the most dangerous symptom of pulmonary complaint.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

From REV. FRANCIS LOBDELL, *Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.*

"I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I have used it—when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds or Sore throat—for many years, and never in a single instance has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.

I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.

From Mr. E. TUCKER, Depot Masteral Salisbury, Massachusetts.

"I have been troubled for years with a bad humor; sometimes outwardly and sometimes inwardly. During the past summer it manifested itself more than usual outwardly, and I used your Salve. All signs of it have since disappeared, without affecting me inwardly, indicating, I think, the eradicating nature of the Salve.

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by Druggists at 25cts. a box. Sent by mail for 35cts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE of the best selections of Piece Goods in the county at CHEMBERLIN'S Clothing Store, Hartman's block, Bloomsburg, Pa. 40—3m.

EVERY Customer may be sure of a Good Fit or no sale at CHEMBERLIN'S Clothing Store. 40—3m.

ALL Garments made in the latest and most approved style at CHEMBERLIN'S Clothing store. 40—3m.

ALL Kinds of Ready Made Clothing at low figures at CHEMBERLIN'S Clothing Store, Hartman's block, Bloomsburg, Pa. 40—3m.

OVER Coats Cheap at CHEMBERLIN'S Clothing Store. 40—3m.

GENTS Furnishing Goods at CHEMBERLIN'S Store. 40—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF MARY HARTMAN, DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Hartman late of Benton township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said co., to Geo. M. Hartman, of said twp. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

GEORGE M. HARTMAN,
Administrator.
Oct., 4, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF W. W. MELLICK DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of W. W. Mellick, late of Scott township, Columbia county deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Agnes S. Mellick and Peter Ent of said twp. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

AGNES S. MELLICK & PETER ENT
Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORphans' Court of the County of Columbia—Estate of SAMUEL EAST, deceased.—The auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance of the estate of said deceased, in the hands of Robert East, Administrator of the said Samuel East late of Scott township, in said county, deceased, will meet the parties for the purpose of his appointment, on Saturday, October 26th A. D. 1867, at his office in Bloomsburg.

C. B. BROCKWAY
Auditor.
October 4, 1867.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

Just received a splendid assortment of WM. PENN COOKING STOVES, Also PARLOR and SHOP STOVES, Stove Pipe, Tinware and House furnishing Hardware always on hand.

W. H. SMITH.
Orangeville, Pa., October 4, 1867—4m.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in LIGHT STREET a fresh stock of goods in the line of MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared in addition, to COLOR STRAW HATS on the shortest notice, and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory.

MRS. E. KLINE.
Light Street, October 4, 1867.

LOOK HERE LADIES.

SOMETHING NEW. Mrs. Julia A. and Miss Sade M. Barclay will open, on the corner of Main and West streets, Bloomsburg, on the ninth day of October,

A LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FASHIONABLE CLOAK PATTERN and DRESS STORE.

With an entirely new assortment of the best, latest and most fashionable goods, with patterns and styles to match, and at reasonable rates, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate the public in every particular.

NOW IS THE TIME. Call and examine our stock and select your patterns.
October 4, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of several writs of *Levari Facias* and *Venditioni Exponas,* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in BLOOMSBURG, on SATURDAY, October 26 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz:

All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in Madison township in the county and State aforesaid bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white oak, corner of land of Frederick Derr and Conrad Cramer, thence north fifty-five degrees, west 66.3 perches to a post; thence by land of Frederick Derr south twenty-two and a half degrees, 72 perches to a post; thence south eighty-three and one-fourth degrees west 108 perches to a post; thence south sixty-seven and one-fourth degrees west 29.8 perches to a post; thence by land of George Derr's estate south forty-seven and one-half degrees east, 106.4 perches to post; thence by land of John Swisher north seventy-seven degrees east, 128 perches to a post; thence by land of Conrad Cramer north ten degrees west 14 perches to a post; thence north fifty-three and one-fourth degrees east, 30.7 perches to a chestnut oak; thence north twenty-four and one-fourth degrees east 86 perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres and one hundred and eleven perches, it being the same premises of which Andrew Shoemaker died seized, and which after proceedings in partition was sold by order of Orphans' Court to Jackson Thomas his administrator, upon which a mortgage was taken to secure the one third part of the purchase money.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Michael Coon and terre tenants.

ALSO

All that certain building located on a lot or piece of ground in Montana city, Conyngham township, Columbia county and is built on parts of lots No. 3 and 4 block 3 in the aforesaid Montana city and is a story and a half building being about sixteen feet in front by twenty-five feet in depth. (The above claims is for materials furnished for said building.)

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peter Hower.

ALSO,

A certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia county, being twenty-five feet front and two hundred feet deep, on which is erected a two story frame house with the appurtenances. Bounded on the south by lot of Mrs. McCaffarty, on the west by Locust Avenue on the north by lot of James Barry and on the east by the lands of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Barney McBrearty.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
October 4, 1867.

PREMIUM LIST

OF THE
TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
COLUMBIA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION,
TO BE HELD
AT BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1867.

The managers of the Agricultural Society of Columbia County, will endeavor to put everything in the best order to make the accommodations complete this year, and as Agricultural Societies have now become fixed institutions, and every body acknowledges that there is a great a amount of information, recreation and agreeable association in attending a well-conducted, and a well filled up Fair, the Committee, to whom the members of the last year's Fair have entrusted the management, would earnestly and respectfully solicit the co-operation of every person in the county, hoping they will all bring something to the Fair of Columbia, this ever memorable year of our Lord, 1867.

As everything of this kind must have a system to carry it on with satisfaction, exhibitors and contributors will please read the instructions, and come to the Fair expecting to abide by them without asking for any alteration.

By order of the Executive Committee,
L. B. RUPERT, Secretary.

CLASS I.—HORSES.
Abner Welsh, Superintendent.

Best pair draught horses	$8 00
2d do do do	5 00
Best pair carriage do	8 00
2d do do do	5 00
Best pair carriage mares	8 00
2d do do do	5 00
Best Stallion over 3 years old	12 00
2d do do	8 00
Best brood mare, with colt at her side, both owned by the exhibitor,	8 00
2d do brood mare, with colt at her side, both owned by the exhibitor,	5 00
Best single carriage horse,	4 00
2d do do do	2 00
Best single carriage mare,	4 00
2d do do do	2 00
Best gelding between 3 and 4 years old	4 00
do mare do do	4 00
do Gelding do 2 and 3 do	4 00
do Mare do do	4 00
do Horse colt between 1 & 2 years old	3 00
do mare do do	3 00
do horse or mare colt under 10 months	3 00
2d do do do do do	2 00
do pair match colts under 4 years old broken to harness	8 00

Exhibitors under this class will have their horses on the ground by 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, when they will be examined.

Judges—Abner Welsh, Orange; William Dildine, Madison; Clinton Mendenhall, Franklin; Wm. Shaffer, Centre; Daniel Yetter, Maine.

CLASS II—CATTLE.
Nehemiah Reese, Superintendent.
Durham Stock.

Best bull 3 years old and upwards	$12 00
2d do do do	9 00
best bull between 2 and 3 years old	6 00
2d do do do	4 00
best bull between 1 and 2 years old	3 00
2d do do do	2 00
best bull calf under 10 months old	2 00
2d do do Agriculturist 1 year	
best cow 3 years old and upwards	6 00
2d do do do	4 00
best heifer between 2 and 3 years old	4 00
2d do do do	3 00
best heifer calf under 10 months old	2 00

Devon Stock.

Best bull 3 years old and upwards	$12 00
2d do do do	9 00
best bull between 2 and 3 years old	6 00
2d do do do	4 00
best bull between 1 and 2 years old,	3 00
2d do do do	2 00
best bull calf under 10 months old	2 00
2d do do do Agriculturist 1 yr.	
best cow 3 years old or upward	6 00
2d do do do	4 00
best heifer between 2 and 3 years old	4 00
2d do do do	3 00
best heifer under 10 months old	2 00

Alderney Stock.

Best bull 3 years old and upward	$12 00
2d do do do	9 00
best bull between 2 and 3 years old	6 00
2d do do do	4 00
best bull between 1 and 2 years old	3 00
2d do do do	2 00
best bull calf under 10 months old	2 00
2d do do do Agriculturist 1 yr.	
best cow 3 years old and upward	6 00
2d do do do	4 00
best heifer between 2 and 3 years old	4 00
2d do do do	3 00
best heifer calf under 10 months old	2 00

Graded Stock.

Best bull 2 years old and upward	$12 00
2d do do do	9 00
best bull between 2 and 3 years old	6 00
2d do do do	4 00
best bull between 1 and 2 years old	3 00
2d do do do	2 00
best bull calf under 10 months old	2 00
2d do do do Agriculturist 1 yr.	
best cow 3 years old and upward	6 00
2d do do do	4 00
best heifer between 2 and 3 years old	4 00
2d do do do	3 00
best heifer calf under 10 months old	2 00

Native Stock.

Best bull 2 years old and upward	$6 00
2d do do do	4 00
best bull between 1 and 2 years old	3 00
2d do do do	2 00
best bull calf under 10 months old	2 00
2d do do do Agriculturist 1 year	
best cow 3 years old and upward	6 00
2d do do do	4 00
best heifer between 2 and 3 years old	4 00
2d do do do	3 00
best heifer under 10 months old	2 00

Oxen and Steers.

Best yoke oxen owned and worked by exhibitor	5 00
2d do do do	3 00
best yoke steers between 2 and 3 years old	4 00
2d do do do	2 00

Exhibitors will have their stock ready for the Judges to examine by 10 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, and to remain until Friday, 3 o'clock, p. m.

Judges—Nehemiah Reese, Hemlock; Gotlieb Gunther, Catawissa; Jesse Hoffman, Centre; Jacob Yohe, Mifflin; R. Wilson, Madison.

CLASS III—SWINE.
A. P. Young, Superintendent.

Best boar	$5 00
2d do do	3 00
best brood sow	4 00
2d do do	2 00
best sow and pigs (6 or more)	6 00
best lot 3 or more pigs under 8 weeks old	3 00
2d do do do	2 00
best lot stock hogs (3 or more)	3 00
2d do do do	2 00

Judges—A. P. Young, Greenwood; Rohr McHenry, Benton; Lewis Roat, Montour.

CLASS IV—SHEEP.
Francis Evans, Superintendent.
Fine Wool.

Best buck	$4 00
2d do do	3 00
best ewe	4 00
2d do do	3 00

Middle Wool.

Best buck	4 00
2d do do	3 00
best ewe	4 00
2d do do	3 00

Long Wool.

Best buck	4 00
2d do do	3 00
best ewe	4 00
2d do do	3 00

Judges—Frances Evans, Briarcreek; Geo. Fetterman, Locust; John Smith, Madison.

CLASS V—POULTRY.
John Cadman, Superintendent.

Best and largest display of poultry	$3 00
2d do do do	2 00
best pair chickens Agriculturist 1 year.	
2d do do	50
best pair turkeys	1 00
2d do do	50
best pair geese	1 00
2d do do	50
best pair ducks	1 00
Best and largest display of tame pigeons	50

Judges—John Cadman, Bloom; Henry Deitchmiller, Hemlock; Joseph Lilley, Scott.

CLASS VI—GRAIN AND SEEDS.
Joseph Mouser, Superintendent.

Best half bushel clover seed	$1 00
2d do do do	1 50
do half do Timothy	2 00
2d do do do	1 50
do bushel white wheat	2 00
do do rye	1 50
do do buckwheat	1 50
do do gourd seed corn ears	1 50
do do yellow do	1 50
do do smoked do	1 50
do half bushel flaxseed	1 50
do bushel oats	1 50

Judges—Joseph Mouser, Montour; John Gruber, Hemlock; Wesley Bowman, Orange; Jackson M'Henry, Fishingcreek; Frances P. Eyes, Greenwood.

CLASS VII—VEGETABLES.
Hiram Appleman, Superintendent.

Best bushel of any of the different varieties of potatoes	$1 50
do ½ bushel sweet potatoes	2 00
do bushel field turnips	1 50
do ½ bushel ruta bagas	1 50
do ½ do sugar beets Agriculturist 1 year	
do ½ do mangold wurtzel	1 00
do ½ do beets	1 00
do ½ do carrots Agriculturist 1 year	
do ½ do parsnips	1 00
do ½ do onions	1 00
do ½ dozen vegetable oysters (salsify)	1 00
do peck tomatoes	1 00
do 3 heads cabbage	1 00
do 3 bunches celery	1 00
do 4 egg plants	1 00
do 2 quarts Lima beans	1 00
do 2 do California beans	1 00
do 2 quarts Soup Beans,	1 00
do Lot of pumpkins 6 or more Agriculturist 1 yr	

Judges—H. Appleman, Hemlock; Solomon Shuman, Catawissa; Conrad Bittenbender, Bloom

CLASS VIII—HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.
Reuben Bombay, Superintendent.

Best 10 yards Flannel,	$1 50
2d do do do Agriculturist 1 year	
do 5 yards Woolen Cloth,	1 50
do 10 yards Carpet,	1 50
2d do do do Agriculturist 1 year	
do 10 yards Plaid Linen,	1 50
do 10 yards Diaper,	1 50
do Knit Wool Stockings,	50
do do do Mittens,	50
do Cotton Stockings,	50
do Home made Shirt,	1 50
2d do do do	1 00
do pair Wool Blankets,	2 00
do pair Linen Sheets, Agriculturist 1 year	
do Home made Table Cloth, Agriculturist 1 year	

Judges—Reuben Bombay, Hemlock; Mrs. Philip Coon, Roaring Creek; Mrs. Hiram R. Kline, Orange; Mrs. Hiram J. Reeder, Franklin.

CLASS IX—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
John G. Quick, Superintendent.

Best loaf of bread,	50
do Pound Cake,	50
do Ginger Cake,	50
do Sponge Cake,	50
do sample preserves,	50
do do Fruit Jelly,	50
do Cucumber Pickles,	50
do Pickles of any other kind,	50
do Apple Butter,	50
do Peach Butter,	50
do Plum Butter,	50
do Grape Butter,	50
do Gallon Sorghum,	3 00
do Cured Ham, Agriculturist 1 year	
do Roll of Butter—not less than 2lbs,	1 00
2d do do do	50
do sample Sausage,	50
do Apple pie,	50
do sample Yeast,	50
do do hard soap,	50
do do soft do	50

Judges—John G. Quick, Montour; Mrs. Jacob Kostenbader, Franklin; Mrs. Reuben Wilson, Madison; Mrs. Sarah E. Pursel, Orange; George W. Dreisbach, Hemlock.

CLASS X—FANCY ARTICLES AND FLOWERS.
Capt. C. G. Jackson, Superintendent.

Best knit Shawl,	$1 00
do do Quilt,	1 00
do Tidy,	1 00
do Tetting work,	1 00
do specimen Bead work,	1 00
do do Shell do	1 00
do do Burr do	1 00
do do Leather work,	1 00
do do Hair work	1 00
do do Wax do	1 00
do do Drawing,	1 00
do do Painting,	1 00
do do Silk Embroidery,	1 00
do do Worsted Embroidery,	1 00
do do Cotton do	50
do Worsted Mat,	50
do Cotton Mat,	50
do Worked slipper,	1 00
do Fancy Pin Cushion,	1 00
do Head Dress,	1 00
do Display Moss Painting,	1 00
do Collection Dahlias,	50
do do Artificial Flowers,	50
do do House Plants in bloom	1 00
do do Dried Grass,	50
do do do Flowers.	50
do Variety Flowers.	50
do Specimen of Penmanship,	1 00

Judges—Capt. C. G. Jackson, Berwick; Miss Mary Mendenhall, Franklin; Mrs. Daniel Hess, Mifflin; Mrs. Harvey Creveling, Scott; Mrs. Charles R. Fowler, Scott.

CLASS XI—FLOUR, STOVES, TIN-WARE, AND DENTISTRY.
Noah Crites Superintendent.

Best 50 pounds wheat flour,	$3 00
do do buckwheat flour,	3 00
do do rye flour,	3 00
do do corn meal,	3 00
do Cooking Stove with fixtures,	2 00
do Parlor do do	2 00
do Set artificial teeth,	1 00
do Variety of Tin-Ware,	2 00

Judges—Noah Crites, Catawissa; Wm. M. Ent, Scott; Wm. Richart, Hemlock.

CLASS XII—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.
Jacob Harris, Superintendent.

Best Plough for general use,	$2 00
do Corn Plough,	1 00
do Corn Planter,	2 00
do Threshing Machine and Power,	4 00
do Mower and Reaper combined,	5 00
do Fanning Mill,	2 00
do Horse Hay Fork,	2 00
do Corn Sheller,	2 00
do Grain Drill,	3 00
do Farm Wagon,	2 00
do Straw or fodder cutter,	2 00
do Horse Rake,	2 00
do portable cider mill and press,	1 00
do Sled	1 00
do Clothes Wringer,	1 00
do Washing Machine,	1 00
do sausage grinder,	1 00
do clover huller,	1 00
do Churn,	1 00
do Wheel barrow	50
do Roller, Agriculturist 1 year.	

Judges—Jacob Harris, Hemlock; Wm. T. Shuman, Main; John Rantz, Jackson; Jos. Masters Madison.

CLASS XIII—VEHICLES.
Robert Pursel, Superintendent.

Best family carriage,	$2 00
do top buggy,	2 00
do open do	2 00
do sleigh,	2 00
do sulky,	2 00

Judges—Rob. Pursel, Madison; Geo. R. Hunter, Greenwood; N. P. Moore, Hemlock.

CLASS XIV—BEES AND BEEHIVES.
Oscar Auchenbach, Superintendent.

Best swarm of bees,	$2 00
2d do do do Agriculturist 1 year.	
do sample five pounds of honey,	1 00
do beehive,	1 00

Judges—O. Auchenbach, Orange; A. Smith, Hemlock; John Scott, Catawissa.

CLASS XV—WINES AND LIQUORS.
A. K. Smith, Superintendent.

Best quart current wine,	$1 00
do do blackberry wine,	1 00
do do grape wine,	1 00
do do cherry wine,	1 00
do do rye whiskey,	1 00
do do elder vinegar,	50

Judges—A. K. Smith, Madison; Eli Mendenhall, Benton; Peter Laubach, Benton.

CLASS XVI—CABINET WARE, TANNERS, SHOEMAKERS, TAILORS, POTTERS AND BRICK-MAKERS WORK.
Joseph Scattergood, Superintendent.

Best bureau,	$2 00
do dressing stand,	1 00
do display cabinet ware,	2 00
do set windsor chairs,	1 00
do spring seat chairs,	1 00
do rocking chair,	1 00
do settee,	1 00
do made suit of clothes,	2 00
do half dozen brooms, Agriculturist 1 year.	
do set single harness,	2 00
do do double do	2 00
do two sides sole leather,	1 00
do do do kip,	1 00
do do do calfskins,	1 00
do pair calf boots,	1 00
do pair kip do	1 00
do lot earthenware,	1 00
do sample bricks,	50

Judges—Joseph Scattergood, Pine; Noah Mouser, Montour; Philip Hartman, Scott.

CLASS XVII—FRUIT.
Thomas J. Welliver, Superintendent.

Best half bushel of any variety of apples	$1 00
do display of apples,	
2d do do do Agriculturist 1 year.	
do display of pears,	2 00
2d do do do Agriculturist 1 year.	
do display of peaches,	
2d do do Agriculturist 1 year.	
do dozen quinces,	1 00
2d do do	50
do five clusters of grapes,	1 00
do display of grapes,	2 00
2d do do do Agriculturist 1 year.	
do five clusters Creveling grapes,	50
do do Concord grapes,	50
do do Diana grapes,	50
do do Delaware grapes,	50
do do Isabella grapes,	50
do Lot Fox grapes,	50
do display of Raspberries,	1 00
do sample of dried apples,	50
do do do peaches,	50
Best sample dried cherries, stoned & unstoned	50

Judges—Thos. J. Welliver, Mt. Pleasant; Reuben Rich, Greenwood; Elias Krum, Scott; Hiram Pealer, Fishingcreek.

CLASS XVIII—SPORTING LIST.

Best trotting horse, mare, or gelding, (entrance fee $20 00) $100 00

If less than four horses are entered, for each horse less than four, $20 shall be deducted from the premium offered.

FARMERS' LIST—FIRST TROT.

Best trotting horse, mare, or gelding, (entrance fee $10) $50 00

If less than four, $10 shall be deducted from the premium offered.

SECOND TROT.

Best trotting horse, mare or gelding, (entrance fee $5) $25 00

If less than four horses are entered, for each horse less than four, $5 shall be deducted from the premium offered.

No premiums will be awarded for any of the above three trots if less than two horses appear to compete for the premiums.

Mile heats, in harness—best out of three.

In the Farmers' list all horses must be entered by residents of Columbia County and owned by the competitor at least three months before the Fair.

Judges—Stephen H. Pettibone, Orange; Thos. J. Vanderslice, Hemlock; William Shaffer, Centre; Freas Fowler, Briarcreek.

CLASS XIX—FOOT RACING.

Best run once around the course (entrance fee 50) $5 00
Second best do do do 1 00

If less than three persons enter for the run no premium will be awarded.

Judges—Andrew Madison, Madison; A. J. Albertson, Greenwood; A. Mellick, Mt. Pleasant.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

(Article third of the constitution requires persons to pay the Association one dollar to constitute membership. The practice heretofore has been to buy tickets on Fair days, and have their names recorded at the time.)

First. Every person having articles for exhibition or competition, must become a member of the Association before entering them.

Second. Minors can become members or exhibitors when their parents are members.

Third. The field of competition is open to all, persons from other counties and States can become exhibitors upon the same term as citizens of this County.

Fourth. All articles offered for comptition must be owned by the competitor. Fruit, vegetables, flowers etc., must be the growth of the competitor, and all manufactured article must be made by the competitor.

Fifth. All stock entered must be what is represented or premiums will be forfeited.

Sixth. All articles for exhibition or competition must be entered by 5 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday the 9th, and except in impossible cases be on the ground at that time, and remain there until Friday 3 o'clock P. M., when they will be at the disposal of the exhibitors.

Seventh. Stands for the sale of refreshments can be obtained by application to the Secretary or B. F. Hartman.

Eighth. No liscense will be granted stands that sell spirituous or malt liquors.

Judges appointed to examine the different classes will confer a favor on the Association by calling at the Secretary's Office early on Thursday morning to obtain their instructions.

Tickets to the Fair can be obtained at the different stores before the Fair or at the Ticket Office during Fair days.

JOSEPH P. CONNER, Pres't
L. B. RUPERT, Sec'y,
Bloomsburg Sept. 27, 1867.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights.

For particulars addres
WERTMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Columbia County, Pa.
Jan 25'67.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

WILLIAM MORRIS,

Takes this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened a new tailoring establishment in the town of

CATAWISSA, PA.,

where he is prepared to make up on short notice all kinds of gentlemen wear in the latest and most fashionable styles. Having worked at his business for several years in the city of New York, he flatters himself that he can give full and complete satisfaction to his customers at reasonable rates. He guarantees the

VERY BEST FITS,

or the work need not be taken. All work will be sponged before making, so that there shall be neither spot nor shrinkage.

Shop in Judge Baldy's Brick Building, Main street, Catawissa, Pa.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. ☞ Garments carefully cleaned and repaired on the shortest notice. [sep6'67-3m.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1867.

JAMES S. M'NINCH is off to the city for new goods.

IT is reported that an acre of ground opposite the Lawanna Depot, across the rail road has been sold for $2700,00.

P. JOHN with pen and paper
Has worked till all is blue;
And in six years his party
Has increased just *ninety-two.*

SEVERAL brick buildings are going up on Main Street Bloomsburg. The improvements in our town are marked and rapid.

THE bridge over the Lackawana railroad at Rupert is in a very bad condition. Will the persons whose duty it is see to fixing it?

THE Lackawanna and Bloomsburg rail road Co., have erected a substantial fence along the line of the road, between Rupert and Catawissa Bridge.

AN INDICATION.—The Philadelphia Ledger puts the Democratic ticket first, in its columns, and the Radical ticket below it; its proper place.

MESSRS. KLINE & GILBERT of Catawissa have made great improvements in their store room. There is no more pleasant place to deal in the country.

IT is whispered that P. John is going to make an *oyster supper*, for the 92 Radicals which the last six years labor has added to his vote, in this county. We don't believe the story.

WE met our friend Daniel F. Seybert Esq. of Luzerne county a few days ago, and were glad to learn that "Luzerne is all right," and will send Hon. George W. Woodward to Congress by a sweeping majority.

P. JOHN has taken to reading the Bible. We trust he will banish from the columns of his paper the profanity and filth which have heretofore disgraced them. Let us see his faith by his works, then we shall believe.

To meet the increased demand for our paper this week we are obliged to strike off a number of half sheets.—*Republican.*

That is an absolute falsehood. The half sheets were sent in bundles to certain points for gratuitous distribution. We know parties to whom these "half sheets" of trash and filth were handed.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the tornado on Wednesday a barn belonging to John Blecker, Mahoning township Montour county, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, with all its contents. Mr. B. had barely time to save his horses. The barn was insured in the Farmers' Mutual of Danville.

THE Democratic vote in Columbia county has increased in six years *more than a regiment*; while under P. John's manipulation the radical vote has increased by *less than one company.* If he keeps on he will *dis*tinguish himself by *ex*tinguishing his party. It will be a *unit* shortly.

THE meeting in Franklin was addressed by John G. Freeze, who for nearly an hour reviewed the history and course of the party in power; showing up affiliation with the negro, their squandering of the public money, their falsification of their records and promises, their extra and unlawful assessments, and their general misconduct.

THE Democracy of Maine Township turned out in unusual numbers at the meeting at that place on last Thursday night, and we predict a glorious vote from the staid farmers of that region.

The meeting was organized by the choice of U. J. Campbell as President, John M. Nuss and Jacob Shuman as vice Presidents; and B. F. Zarr and Jos. R. Jamison as Secretaries. Thomas Chalfant, Esq. and Capt. Brockway addressed the meeting, which adjourned with rousing cheers for the nominees.

MEETING IN BLOOMSBURG.—On Saturday evening last a town meeting of the Democracy assembled in the Court House. The meeting was organized by calling to the chair Charles H. Doebler Esq. George Weaver and John A. Funston Esq. were elected vice Presidents, and Wm. Krickbaum Esq. Secretary. On motion, Senator Buckalew addressed the meeting. We print the speech, reported expressly for the THE COLUMBIAN, in this issue, and call the attention of our readers to its argument.

THE MEETING AT ROARING CREEK, Was addressed by Col. Freeze and Hon. Thomas Chalfant. The course of State Legislation on negro affiliation and on questions of finance were most thoroughly ventilated. Capt. Chalfant kept the audience entertained for more than an hour with a history of the inside workings of a Radical legislature; and his course has satisfied every body that his nomination and election were fit and proper things.

THE meeting at Orangeville was organized by electing Elijah G. Ricketts Esq. President, John Megargell and Thomas J. Hutchison vice Presidents, and Samuel Snyder and Robert Robbins Esq. Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Col. Freeze, and Hon. Thos. Chalfant, who discussed the living issues of the day, handling the Radicals without gloves. Capt. Chalfant gave to the audience a succinct history of the inner workings of the Legislature, the methods of legislation, the profuse expenditure of public money, the improper number of employees about the legislature, and the tyranny of the Radical majority.

WE observe that the *Republican* is publishing a directory of the business men of this County, the names for which was obtained upon personal solicitation. At least half of the persons thus advertising are Democrats. Of course, as business men, it is perfectly legitimate & proper for them to do so, but we really cannot understand why Democrats should advertise in a Radical sheet, when they do not in their own organs, and especially when it is well known that the COLUMBIAN has a larger circulation in this and adjoining counties than the *Republican. Radicals very seldom advertise with us, and why then should Democrats print their business cards exclusively in Republican papers?*

FOR want of space we are obliged to delay publishing until next week, the obituary notices on the death of Mrs. C. W. Walker and Wm. R. Drake, with several communications.

WORKINGMEN; will you vote with the party that have brought such sore evils upon you; taxes in a thousand shapes, and that now intends to degrade you, your wife and children, to the level of the African?

A JOKE is a joke. But to have P. John figuring up that his party vote has increased but 92 after six years of his puffing and blowing and vituperating, is no joke; especially when in that time he has aided, by his course, in increasing the Democratic vote 1216.

P. JOHN with characteristic disregard of truth says that Mr. Buckalew spoke to a "slim" audience in the Court House here. The fact was, every seat was filled although there was but one day's notice of the meeting and that only in the town.

SEE TO THAT.—Our friends will bear in mind that the cost of living is very great, and poor men find abundant use for all the money they can raise to make both ends meet these Radical times; therefore they may have none to spare to pay a State or county tax. Let no vote be lost on that account.

IT may rain next Tuesday, but Democrats wont mind that, they will be out rain or shine. Never was there greater reason for exertion on the part of our friends, the friends of the Country; we verily believe that if we fail to carry Pennsylvania at this election, the fate of this Republic is sealed.

ONE VOTE.—Our friends do not always seem to realize the importance of increasing their vote; of getting the votes of the doubtful and of the indifferent. It cannot be doubted, as we remarked two weeks ago, that hundreds of moderate Republicans will vote with us for Sharswood, next Tuesday, if they are kindly solicited to do so, by their friends, neighbors, or associates.

"ARE you for or against conceding to Congress the right to allow the negro the power to rule Pennsylvania?"—*Democratic Address.*

The idea that 50,000 negroes are going to control 30,000,000 whites is most ridiculously absurd.—*Republican.*

Will some school boy tell P. John that Pennsylvania has not got 30,000,000 of people? Does he think his readers are "block-heads," and will believe all these falsehoods? It is on a par with his assertion that the Republicans have a majority in the California Legislature.

DURING THE FAIR.—Great fun in town at Snyder's Hall, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons and evenings, the 9th 10th and 11th. The entertainment will consist of music, comic singing, comic characters, violin solos by W. V. Harrison, the funny humorist and singer; also Prof. Brooks, the violinist and pianist and vocalist. This will be a treat for the Fair folks, as after the evening's entertainment they can go home by the light of the moon. All who want to laugh should go. We endorse it.

LOCAL NOTICES.

M'Kelvy, Neal, & Co., with their usual energy, have already procured from New York a magnificent lot of *furs* for Fall and Winter use. Now is the time to purchase before the demand increases the prices. They are now being sold cheap, *very cheap*; Isaiah says they are—cheap.

A DISTRESSING Cough, causes the friends of the sufferer almost as much pain as the sufferer himself, and should receive immediate attention. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry speedily cures coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat etc. It will always relieve consumption and in many well attested cases it has effected a perfect cure.

"ALL is not gold that glitters" but for all the money you spend at C. C. Marr's New Store in Shive's Block you are sure to get as good as gold in return. He has just returned from the City, where he has replenished his stock of dry goods, groceries etc., etc. and where he would be pleased to see the familiar faces of his old friends and customers. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

IT is said that "distance lends enchantment to the view." That remark certainly does not apply to J. J. Robbins' New York Store in Shive's Block, for his calicoes muslins, dress goods, and other "fixins," not only improve on examination, but persons who try them are sure to come and buy again. Give him a call and compare his goods and prices with others. He is bound to please, and has just received a fresh stock of new goods.

OF course David Lowenburg is still in town, and it is a mistake to suppose that he has been appointed Military commander in place of Gen. Pope. His Head Quarters are at the old stand, and he still keeps on hand a large quantity of ready made clothing, and has on hand able and accomplished workmen competent to manufacture clothing according to order. Come one come all, both great and small, and he'll make suits to suit you all.

"BLOOD will tell," and so will energy and perseverance. That is the reason why J. W. Chemberlin's Clothing Store in Hartman's Block is thronged with eager purchasers, and why he has been compelled to go to Philadelphia to lay in a larger supply of Fall and Winter goods in order to meet not only the current demand but to supply customers during the fair. He keeps constantly employed an excellent corps of workmen and not only warrants good fits, but keeps up with the latest styles. Buy your suits in season, and it will prove a seasonable investment.

SEVERAL doctors have gained great reputation by curing or preventing *fits*; yet strange to say D. A. Deckly, at the corner of Market and Main Streets is gaining a reputation for *making* fits, and those of the neatest kind, the only difference being his are in the boot and shoe line. He has just returned from Philadelphia with the largest and best assortment ever in this town, consisting of Ladies' shoes of the latest patterns, French calf boots of the finest quality and best manufacture, and latest style, together with every variety of boots and shoes, for men, women, and children.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XI.

THE FORKS OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

[IT is but right to say that a portion of the following article has already been published; but the hands into which it originally came are not likely to meet it here, and if they do, it is hoped there is sufficient new matter to compensate for a re-reading. It might have been greatly lengthened. Indeed, the region about which nearly a dozen books have been written, must have abundant material—only too abundant—for a Kaleidoscope. Scarcely a name is mentioned about which a volume might not be written without exhausting the subject. On many points, fierce and able controversies have been waged. Whether Brant was at the massacre of Wyoming, has engaged the pens of Colonel Wm. L. Stone, Hon. Caleb Cushing, Thomas Campbell the poet, and of many other writers. So also, the much mooted point, whether Queen Esther committed the outrages in the valley, with which she has been charged, has been largely discussed. Charles Miner, Benson J. Lossing, and Colonel Stone, have argued this question with great skill and ability, and much light has been thrown upon it by other authors. The name of Moses Van Campen suggests much matter for story and song, and his life in two volumes, has been published. It was not intended to open those controversies, but to state briefly, some of the circumstances and facts which make the valleys and hills of the Susquehanna, the most famous, romantic, and interesting in the State—perhaps in the Union.]

IN Pennsylvania the Susquehanna River is known and distinguished by the *North Branch* and the *West Branch.* The North Branch, however, which rises in Otsego county New York, is the principal stream, and originates the name; the West Branch being but an effluent, rising in the mountains of Clearfield county and the springs of Cambria, and comes to be known as the West Branch of the Susquehanna, after it has attained considerable size. It receives several large streams before it pours its waters into the Susquehanna proper, at Northumberland, among which are Muncy Creek, Loyal Sock, Lycoming, Pine Creek, and others of lesser size; whereby, in a course of something over two hundred miles among the mountains of the interior, its volume of waters have been swollen so as to equal, almost, those of the North Branch. Of the North Branch an eloquent writer observes:

"Other streams have their beautiful points and intervals, but the Susquehanna has every form of beauty or sublimity that belongs to rivers. We have seen them all—Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri—there is nothing like the Susquehanna on this continent. Its peculiar character depends upon its origin in the New-York meadows, its passage through the magnificent Pennsylvania mountains, and the richness of the valleys that lie between those mountains. Every where its course is deflected; it begins a wooded lake; it winds with the character of a limpid brook by meadows and over silver pebbles; it makes its way through mountains; it loiters restingly by their base; it sweeps in broad curves by the valleys. Its vast width in its mad spring freshets, when swollen by the melten snows, it rushes from the mountains with irresistible force, sometimes causing frightful inundations, leaves, with is fall, island after island in its mid-channel, of the richest green and most surpassing beauty; while those passages through the mountains afford points of scenery far finer than any one would believe them to be from any description, if they have not seen them."

It is not generally admitted which valley bears off the palm of beauty. The denizens of each are strenuous in the praise of their own locality and, point with exultation to many an historical spot. The counties properly include within The Forks of the Susquehanna should perhaps lie south of a line, to be drawn from the west line of linton county at the river, to the point where the North Branch strikes the Pennsylvania line; and would include Clinton, Lycoming, Bradford, Sullivan, Wyoming, Luzerne, Columbia, Montour, and Northumberland.

No region of Pennsylvania has been written over with so much care and vim and zest. The historian, the poet, and the romanceist have labored to illustrate its valleys, and to heigten, if possible, the charms of its scenery. Comprising many rich and populous counties, to which, years ago, the hardy settlers flocked for cheap lands, the pleasures of the chase, and the fishing-rod, its local history is peculiarly rich. A fierce warfare raged between our own people for the possession of its rich alluvials; and at last the Legislatures of the several States were obliged to interfere to stop the fued. Within its borders occured some of the most bloody battles in which the white and red man contended for life and subsistence. Fierce and protracted were the struggles; and we find marks of them not only on their very sites, but so tenacious was the hold of the Indian, that he has indelibly stamped his nomenclature upon almost every one of the streams, the mountains, the passes, and the valleys.

Here no cockney has built his Londons, Liverpools, or Manchesters; no matter-of-fact emigrant from "der faderland" has be-Rhined or be-Rhoned our most beautiful river; nor have the creeks and valleys to play second fiddle to some European locality. Their musical, aboriginal names still cling to them, and will cling to them for ever.

Hark to the music of a few of them; We have Wyalusing, Tunkhannock, Lackawanna, Wyoming, Nanticoke, Catawissa, Mahoning, Shamokin, Chillisquaque, Muncy, Loyal Sock, Lycoming, Towanda, Kittaning, Sheshequin, and many others.

The Indians seem to have called what is now Towanda, "Awandæ;" and perhaps what is known as Pine Creek is a little easier of prononciation than the aboriginal "Tiadaghton." So, also, what is known as Muncy Creek was, in the native dialect, "Occohpocheny," and by some of the tribes was called "Longeserango." The name Muncy was doubtless given by the whites as easier of pronunciation, or because the tribes inhabiting the region were called the "Monseys," or Wolf tribes.

Lycoming was an Indian, "Locomick;" and "Stonchauge" is by some given as the Indian name of Loyal Sock. It, as well as Muncy, may have been known to different tribes by different names; for Loyal Sock is undoubtedly Indian, and signifies "Middle Fork"—the explanation being that it enters the Susquehanna about midway between Muncy Creek and Lycoming Creek. There is reason in this; and the authority for it, though mislaid, satisfies my mind.

Chillisquaque, "The Frozen Duck," is named from the legend of a beautiful squaw having met an untimely death upon the banks of that quiet stream.

Nanticoke and Lackawana are most certainly Indian, and I am informed by a Welshman that the roots of both words are certainly Welsh. He explains them to have reference to streams of water, in his own language, and their peculiarities answer exactly to those of the streams which they here designate. It is impossible to say if the meaning of the words in both languages is the same; but it is a little remarkable, that in both, the words should have reference to water, rather than woods, fields, or mountains.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 15
Rye "	1 25
Corn "	1 30
Flour per barrel	13 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 25
Butter	35
Eggs	25
Tallow	14
Potatoes	60
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	15
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	12 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, October, 3 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7,00@ 7.50
Northwestern extra	8,00@ 9,00
Northwestern family	10,00@12.25
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7,50@8.50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8,50@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western family	10,00@13.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13,50@14.50
Rye flour	8,00@8.50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ⅌ bus.	$2.25@2.45
Southern " "	$2.60@2.75
California " "	$2.70
" white "	$3.15@3.20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ⅌ bus	$1.38@1.52
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.34@1.41
White, "	$1.28@1.24
OATS—⅌ bus	66@70c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$24.15
Mess Beef, "	$27.50
Dressed Hogs, ⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Smoked Hams "	17@18c
" Shoulders ⅌ ℔	13@15c
Lard, ⅌ ℔	13@14c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ⅌ bus	$8.50@9.50
Timothyseed ⅌ bus	$2.50
Flaxseed "	$2.80@2.90
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	$44.00
No. 1 American	$49.00
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ⅌ ℔	11c@15c
Cows, ⅌ head	$60@$80
SHEEP—⅌ ℔	5c@6c
HOGS—⅌ 100 ℔s	$10,50@$11.50

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Will be exposed to public sale at the residence of the subscriber, in Fishingcreek Township, on SATURDAY OCTOBER 12th, 1867, beginning at 10 o'clock, the following described property.

A MESSUAGE AND TRACT OF LAND

where the subscriber now lives, situate in Fishingcreek Township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Daniel M'Henry, Deaner M'Henry, Jacob Stoker and others,

CONTAINING ABOUT SIXTY ACRES,

on which are erected a frame house, a large frame barn and the usual outbuildings. There is a fine spring of water at the door, the orchards are in bearing condition, and the farm in good state of cultivation.

ALSO,—a tract of land back of the above, containing about forty acres, half of which is timber land, and the balance cleared.

ALSO,—a tract of land adjoining that first described, situated on the Main Road, containing about twenty acres, on which is erected a good frame barn.

ALSO,—a tract of land across the road from that last mentioned, containing about three acres, on which is erected a good frame house, the necessary outbuildings, and a well of good water.

ALSO A HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

adjoining the above, the lot containing about a quarter of an acre of ground.

ALSO EIGHT VACANT LOTS,

a quarter of an acre each, adjoining the above named property, and all lying on the Main Road from Bloomsburg.

ALSO,—a Messuage and tract of land situate on Raven Creek in Benton Township, bounded by lands of Jacob Ash, Peter Crevelling, Abraham Kline, and others, containing

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED & FORTY ACRES,

of which twenty-five acres are cleared, and on which are erected a

FRAME HOUSE, BARN, &c.

There will be offered for sale at the same time, a number of Horses and Cattle, a large quantity of Hay, and farming utensils of all kinds.

Terms made known on day of sale.

WILLIAM IKELER.

Fishingcreek twp., Sept., 20, 1867,-3t.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned surviving executors of the last will and testament of George Kline, late of Orange township, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described valuable real estate, viz:

1st. A tract of land situate in Orange township, county and state aforesaid, adjoining lands of Joseph R. Morris and Abner Welsch on the west, other lands of said estate on the north, lands of Cornelius Bellas on the south, and lands of Stephen Pettibone and Hiram R. Kline on the east, containing one hundred and twenty acres more or less, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn, and other outbuildings, and two wells of good water on the premises, and a small apple orchard. The above tract of land is all cleared, and in a good state of cultivation.

2d. A tract of land situate in the township, county, and state aforesaid, adjoining lands of Abner Welsch on the west, other lands of said estate on the south, and lands of Hiram R. Kline on the east, and by lands of Abner Welsch on the north, containing fifty-eight acres more or less, thirty acres of which are cleared land and in good state of cultivation.

3d. A tract of wood land, situate in the township county and state aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Achenbach on the north, lands of David Montgomery on the east, and lands of Peter P. Kline on the south and west, containing fifty-one acres more or less.

4th. A tract of wood land, situate in the township, county, and state aforesaid, adjoining lands of Peter P. Kline on the east, lands of Stephen Pettibone on the north, and lands of Hiram R. Kline on the south and west, containing fifty-four acres more or less.

5th. A tract of wood land, situate in the township, county, and state aforesaid, adjoining lands of Isaac Hagenbuch, lands of the heirs of J. D. Kline and others, containing seventy-nine acres more or less.

Conditions of Sale.—Twenty per cent of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers on the striking down of the property, one-half of the purchase money less the twenty per cent to be paid on the first day of April, 1868, when possession of the premises is to be given, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal annual payments, with interest from the first day of April, 1868, and to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises. The first payment to be made on the first day of April, 1869. Purchasers to pay for deeds, stamps, bonds, and mortgage.

HIRAM R. KLINE,
EMANUEL LAZARUS,
Surviving Executors.

Sept., 20, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale at the residence of the Subscriber in Benton township on THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 26th 1867, the following property viz:

TWO HORSES, TWO COWS,

Five head of young cattle, a lot of Sheep, One two horse wagon, one Spring wagon, One Carriage, one cast shoe sled, one log sled, one feed cutter, one fanning mill, one grind stone, a lot of Harness, both light and heavy, one log chain, one grain cradle, grass seythe, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, hoes, shovels, forks, rakes, axes, horse blankets, fly net, a lot of hemlock bark,

HAY BY THE TON, CORN IN THE SHOCK,

One cook stove, one parlor stove, bureau, settee, tables, chairs, tubs, barrels, a lot of carpet, queensware, lookingglasses,

BEDS AND BEDDING,

cupboard, sink etc., with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO: At the same time and place, a lot of land situate in Jackson township, adjoining lands of Joshua Savage, Absalom M'Henry, and others, containing Thirty Acres, nearly all cleared land and in a good state of cultivation.

Also: a lot of Timber land about one fourth of a mile North of the above mentioned lot, (a public road leading from one to the other,) containing about Seventeen Acres, well timbered with chestnut and rock oak.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. when due attendance and reasonable credit will be given by

J. C. KEELER.

Benton, September 13, 1867.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

—The undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of George Hartman, deceased, offer for sale, either separately or together, the following described

SIX LOTS OF GROUND

Situate in the lower part of Espy, Columbia county, fronting on Main street, and extending back to an alley in the direction of the canal, and in a southernly direction as far as Cross street. Each lot has about 55 feet front, and 180 feet in depth, making them very desirable for building lots. They can be purchased at private sale until Monday, December 2nd, 1867, at which time those remaining unsold will be disposed of at public outcry at one o'clock in the afternoon.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money at the striking down of the property; and one-half, less the ten per cent., on the 1st of April, 1868, and the balance one year thereafter, with interest on the unpaid amounts. Deeds will be given when the last payment is made.

P. T. HARTMAN,
EDWARD HARTMAN,
Executors.

Espy, Pa., Sept. 13, 1867-3m.

SCROFULA—CONSUMPTION.

Dr. LUGOL, of Paris, one of the eminent Chemists of Europe, said:

"The most astounding results may be anticipated when Iodine can be dissolved in pure water."

Dr. H. Anders, after fifteen years of scientific research and experiment, has succeeded in dissolving one and one quarter grains of Iodine to each fluid ounce of water, and *the most astounding results have followed its use,* particularly in Scrofula and kindred diseases. Circulars free.

Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey Street, New York, and all Druggists.

Sept. 13, 1867.

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the laws of this Commonwealth it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of the General Elections, by publications in one or more newspapers of the county, at least twenty days before the election, and to enumerate therein the officers to be elected, and to designate the places at which the election is to be held.

Therefore, I, SAMUEL SNYDER, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county, that a General Election will be held on TUESDAY THE EIGHTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1867, (being the second Tuesday in said month,) at the several districts within the county, to wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Christian Shuman & Son.

Benton township, at the public house of John J. Stiles, in the town of Benton.

Bloom township, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Borough Berwick, at the Town House, in the borough of Berwick.

Borough Centralia, at the public house of H. A. Weidensaul.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of Henry J. Clark, in the town of Catawissa.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.

Conyngham township, at the house of Daniel T. M'Kiernan.

Fishingcreek township, at the public house formerly kept by Benjamin M'Henry on the State road.

Franklin township, at Clayton's school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the public house of John Hartman, in the town of Buck Horn.

Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust township, at the public house of David Yeager, in Slabtown.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.

Madison township, at the public house of Samuel Rimby, in Jerseytown.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the public house of H. W. Melick.

Montour township, at the house of Wm. Hollingshead.

Maine township, at the public house of Samuel Yetter.

Roaringcreek township, at the house formerly occupied by George W. Dreisbach.

Orange township, at the public house of John Snyder, in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre school house, the new place fixed by vote of the citizens of said township.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of Alinas Cole.

Scott township, at the public house of William Remley, in Espy.

At which time and place the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following State, Judiciary and County officers, viz:

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, one person for Member of Assembly, one person for Sheriff, one person for County Treasurer, one person for County Commissioner, one person for Jury Commissioner, and one person for County Auditor.

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption and adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

It is further directed that the meeting of the return Judges at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, to make out the General Election, shall be held on Friday, the Eleventh day of October, next.

The Return Judges of the Representative District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, shall meet at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the Fifteenth day of October, next, to make out the returns for Member of Assembly.

The following Act of Assembly, regulating the mode of voting in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was passed March 30th, 1866, and reads thus:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and labelled, outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled, 'state;' one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "Borough;"

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs, in the several counties of this Commonwealth, to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued, the first section of this act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector Judge of other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election is kept open for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid tax.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Bloomsburg, this 18th day of September, 1867.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Sept., 18, 1867.

Some Folks Can't Sleep Nights.

VERY many suffer from general debility, others from weakness of the stomach and inability to digest their food; some have creeping sensations along the nerve fibres, or pain in the limbs, with aching and weary throbbing of the limbs. Thousands of ladies suffer through long years from what are called FEMALE COMPLAINTS, caused by the relaxation of muscle and ligament, their attend deficiency of vital force. Thousands of business men, overwrought in mind and body, use up the Nervous fluid and become unfit for duty or the enjoyments of life. Excess in youth and the terrible effects of fever and ague, involve shattered constitutions and the failure of the general functions of health. To sufferers from all these causes,

DODD'S NERVINE AND INVIGORATOR

offers an invaluable boon—a natural and healthy recovery of lost powers. No person, man or woman, suffering from any cause, can afford to neglect this remedy. The Nervine will be found to possess an equalizing and nutritive property. It has affinity for the Nervous Fluid, and supplies them for the waste that is constantly taking place. Like wholesome food taken into the stomach, it undergoes rapid digestion, invigorating in its process the digestive organs, and producing a

CALMNESS AND TRANQUILITY

unknown to any other preparation. It contains no opium or hasheesh, and in far from producing costiveness it will be found an efficient cure for constipation, and has obtained a wide renown for this peculiarity.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

"Dear Doctor: The last medicine prescribed to you I obtained, and will say that Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator is all that it claims to be. I feel like a new man; I sleep well; have good appetite; and feel stronger than I have for many years past." Contributed by Dr. H. A. Tucker, 239 Clinton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have used the Nervine, and find myself much benefited by it, particularly in the increase of strength and cure of those trembling sensations. My costiveness also seems to be entirely cured." Letter to Dr. Tucker.

"The medicine you ordered (Dodd's Nervine) we have taken three bottles of. It is a great thing. My wife says she had rather have one bottle of it than forty doctors. She is certainly better. Leucorrhœa cured; don't fell the dragging down so much; bowels move easier, and in a better nervous condition every way."

G. R. Martin, Cashier Glen House, Long Branch, N. J., states that Dodd's Nervine has cured him of chronic weakness of the stomach, dizziness and sick headache, and greatly strengthened his whole system.

David Hartshorn, 309 State-st., Brooklyn, cured of chronic muscular and nervous debility.

John Harbut, Brooklyn, N. Y. says: "To regulate the bowels without producing cathartic effect, quiet the nerves, and tone up the system, I have never used anything that equalled Dodd's Nervine."

W. F. Denne, Esq., Eastford, Conn.: "My wife has suffered for seventeen years with extreme nervous debility and mental prostration. She was induced by a friend to try Dr. J. W. Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator, and by its use is now restored to perfect health."

Dr. C. C. York, Charlestown, Mass.: "In cases of great nervous debility, not confined by any means to the female organization more common than among men, I employ Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator with the happiest effect. It exceeds in tonic power anything that I know, while its action upon the bowels is all that can be desired."

Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator is employed in the Massachusetts Hospital for the Insane at Taunton.

FOR PERSONAL TESTIMONIALS

Torures of General Debility, Indigestion, Sleepness, Kidney Complaint, Wind Colic, and Female Complaints in their own families, we refer, with permission, to the following gentlemen in this vicinity:

F. W. Ball, esq., Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y.
W. B. Bodge, Tract House, N. Y.
John Williams, Policeman, N. Y.
J. W. Peckett, esq., Clinton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. H. A. Tucker, Clinton-st., Brooklyn.
J. S. Wright, esq., Jersey City.
Hon. Warren Chase, 544 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.00 per bottle.

H. B. Storer & Co., Proprietors, N. Y.

August 30, 1867.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE, July 1, 1867.

WE, the Officers of the Board of Trustees, certify that the conditions upon which the last subscriptions to the Stock of said Institute was made have been complied with.

L. B. RUPERT, President.

Attest, F. C. EYER, Secretary.

The subscribers to the Stock of the above named Institute will please pay the first installment, to wit: One-fourth of their subscription as per said condition, to WILLIAM SNYDER, Treasurer.

L. B. RUPERT, President.

July 5, 1867.

FOR NEAT AND CHEAP
JOB PRINTING,
CALL AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

LEGAL NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB DIEHL, OF BLOOM TP., DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Diehl, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to David Lowenberg, executor, who resides in Bloomsburg. All persons having claims or demands against the estate are requested to present them to the executor for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to make payment.

DAVID LOWENBERG,
Executor.

September 13, 1867

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

ESTATE OF RICHARD HALL, DECEASED.

Letters of administration to the estate of Richard Hall, late of Orange township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said County to Peter Ent, who resides in Scott township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

PETER ENT,
Administrator with the Will annexed.

September 6, 1867-6w.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MICHAEL MONOHAN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration with the Will annexed to the estate of Michael Monohan, late of Centralia Borough, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Ann Monohan. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to M. M. L'Velle, Esq., at Ashland Pa., attorney for the estate; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

ANN MONOHAN, Admin'x
cum testamento annexo.

sep6'67-6w*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DIANA EDGAR, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Diana Edgar, late of Greenwood township, Columbia County, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John Staley, administrator, who also resides in said township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

JOHN STALEY,
Administrator.

August 23, 1867-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB BOWMAN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Bowman, late of Maine township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Michael Grover, administrator, who resides in Mainville, Columbia county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

MICHAEL GROVER,
Administrator.

August 23, 1867-6t.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY BOWMAN, DECEASED.

Letter of administration on the estate of Henry Bowman, late of Main township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Mary Bowman of said township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

MARY BOWMAN,
Administratrix.

August 16, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF REBECCA VANDERSLICE, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Rebecca Vanderslice, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to J. Heister Vanderslice, administrator, who resides in Mount Pleasant township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said decedent are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay.

J. HEISTER VANDERSLICE,
Administrator.

Mt. Pleasant, Aug. 30, 1867.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH BENSINGER, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Bensinger, late of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county, to Michael Brobst, executor, who resides in Catawissa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to make payment.

MICHAEL BROBST,
Executor.

September 13, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

ESTATE OF DAVID GEARHART, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of David Gearhart, late of Locust township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Leonard Adams, who resides in said township, Columbia county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

LEONARD ADAMS, Adm'r.

September 6, 1867-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CYRUS FRY, DECEASED.

Letters of administration with the will annexed, on the estate of Cyrus Fry, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Isaac S. Kuhn, who resides in Bloomsburg. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate, are requested to present them to the administrator for settlement, and those indebted to make payment.

ISAAC S. KUHN,
Adm'r. c. t. a.

sep27'67-6t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB HARTZEL, SR., DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Hartzel, sr., late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Jonas Hartzel and John H. Hetler, executors, both residing in Mifflin township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate are requested to present them to the executors for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to make payment.

JONAS HARTZEL,
JOHN H. HETLER,
Executors.

sep27'67-6t*

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Commissioners of Columbia and Montour counties, will meet at the mouth of Roaringcreek, on Saturday, the 28th day of September, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive Proposals for erecting a bridge over Roaringcreek. The Bridge will be seventy-five feet between the top of the abutments and twenty feet wide. The abutments will be—one about five feet high and the other about ten feet high, with suitable wingwalls.

A. MANN,
JOHN F. FOWLER,
MONTGOMERY COLE,
Commissioners of Columbia County.
ISAAC AMERMAN,
JOHN MOORE,
JAMES SHULTZ,
Commissioners of Montour County.

September 13, 1867-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ROSWELL SMITH, LATE OF GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP, COLUMBIA COUNTY, DEC'D.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Johnson H. Ikeler, administrator of Roswell Smith, late of Greenwood township, deceased, to and among the respective creditors of the decedent in the order established by law, will attend at his office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of November, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested, are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

J. H. IKELER, Auditor.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 27, 1867-4w.

FOR SALE

Will be sold at private sale, a very desirable residence in South Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., the property consisting of

TWO TOWN LOTS

situate and fronting Third Street of the town of Bloomsburg, whereon are erected a large two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

with kitchen attached, a large Stable and Carriage house, good pig stye, coal house, etc., a good well of never failing water at the back door. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1868. If not sold between this and the 21st, of December next the same will be exposed to public sale on said date at 1 o'clock P. M. For further particulars, inquire of Michael F. Eyerly, at the office of R. F. Clark, Esq., Bloomsburg Columbia co., Pa.

Sept. 27, 1867.

ESTATE OF PETER WHITENIGHT, DECEASED.

NOTICE OF INQUEST.

To Michael Whitenight; Henry Whitenight; Amzi Whitenight; Julian, wife of Daniel Wanich; Rebecca Elizabeth, wife of Henry Summers; Rachel Emma, wife of William Bronson; and Lydia M. Whitenight, children and heirs of Peter Whitenight, late of Hemlock township, Columbia county, deceased.

You and each of you will take notice, that by virtue of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court of the County of Columbia, an Inquest will be held at the dwelling house, late of Peter Whitenight, deceased, in the township of Hemlock, in said County of Columbia, on Saturday, the 9th day of November, A. D., 1867, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said deceased, situate in Hemlock township, aforesaid, to and among the children and representatives of the said deceased, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the same, otherwise to value and appraise the whole.

SAMUEL SNYDER,
Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 27, 1867.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT

OF THE AGE!!

AND A NEW ERA IN

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION!

THE EUREKA ILLUMINATING OIL

has been discovered, which costs only one cent for three hours. Cheap, clean and neat. No offensive smell, no grease not explosive, not dangerous to use like Kerosene is. Costs only fifteen cents per gallon.

The above is an article recently discovered, or brought to light, by an eminent chemist, who has become a true benefactor to the race; bringing within reach of the poorer classes, as well as the rich, a light superior to that produced by Kerosene; besides, it is non-explosive, and this new Illuminator will not weaken the eye-sight or affect the lungs, as Kerosene is doing by continued use.

It can be used with or without chimneys, with perfect safety. It has been thoroughly tested by thousands, and is warranted as represented.

This need but to be seen and used to be appreciated. It gives a clear, steady light, and is not so liable to be extinguished as other lights. It is certainly one of the greatest discoveries of modern times.

sept27'67-[illegible]

NOTICE.—

I hereby caution all persons against buying or negotiating a note given by me to George W. Benton, and I. D. Simpson, dated August 19th, 1867, in the sum of fifty dollars, for which I have received no value, and which I am determined not to pay unless compelled to do so by due course of law.

JOHN D. ESSICK.

White Hall, Pa., Sept. 6, 1867-4w.

LOTHING.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of Jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS,
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-1y

J. W. CHEMBERLAIN.

NEW CABINET WARE HOUSE.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he has opened a

NEW FURNITURE WARE HOUSE

in the Waller Brick Building, on Main Street,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Which he has purchased and intends to keep permanently filled with Furniture of

CITY AND HOME MANUFACTURE.

IT COMPRISES OF

BED MATRESSES,

SOFAS, LOUNGES

MARBLE TOP CENTRE TABLES

CHAIRS—CUSHIONED, CANE BOTTOMED, AND WOOD BOTTOMED.

EXTENSION TABLES, LOOKING GLASSES,

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

In fact a full assortment of

READY-MADE COFFINS

of all sizes, and of

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF HIS TRADE

All of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE W. CORELL.

Bloomsburg, August 16, 1867.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

To Solicit Orders for a New Illustrated

BIBLE DICTIONARY.

COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.

This Dictionary embodies the results of the most recent study, research, and investigation, of about sixty-five of the most eminent and advanced Biblical Scholars now living. Clergymen of all denominations approve it, and regard it as the best work of its kind in the English language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader in the land.

In circulating this Work, Agents will find a pleasant and profitable employment. The numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will not exist with this.

But, on the contrary, encouragement and friendly aid will attend the Agent, making his labors agreeable, useful, and lucrative.

Ladies, retired Clergymen, School Teachers, Farmers, Students, and all others who possess energy, are wanted to assist in Canvassing every Town and County in the country, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

For particulars, apply to, or address

PARMELEE BROTHERS,
722 Sansom st., Philadelphia, Pa.

sep13'67-6t

DYSPEPSIA.

There is no disease which experience has so amply proved to be remediable by the

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

a protected solution of the protoxide of Iron, as Dyspepsia. The most inveterate forms of this disease have been completely cured by this medicine, as ample testimony of some of our first citizens proves.

FROM THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCOTT, D. D.

DUNHAM, Canada East.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 25 years standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN WRITES AS FOLLOWS:

"My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the "Fountain of Health" on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the fiend Dyspepsia."

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a history of this remarkable remedy, with a treatise on "Iron as a medicine," will be sent free to any address.

The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
36 Dey Street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Rev. Edward A. Wilson will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dreaded disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 South Second Street,
Williamsburg, Kings co., N. Y.

may31'67-ly.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold by the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Obediah Campbell deceased, at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 28TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1867,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described valuable real estate to wit:

A CERTAIN LOT OF TIMBER LAND,

situate in Locust township, Columbia county bounded by lands of Elijah Yocum, Adam Johnson and others, containing

FOUR ACRES AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN PERCHES.

The land is on the road leading from Catawissa to Bear Gap, and Musser's Run touches one corner of it. There will also be sold at the same time,

A QUANTITY OF WHEAT AND RYE.

Conditions made known on day of sale.

NICHOLAS CAMPBELL,
OBEDIAH S. CAMPBELL,
J. J. CAMPBELL,
Executors.

sep6'67-1w.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware

Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street.

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,

Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C. &C. &C.

GROCERIES, MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

PETER ENT.

Light Street, May 3, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT D. K. SLOAN'S STORE,

IN ORANGEVILLE, PA.,

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just received and has on hand at his store in Orangeville, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Orangeville.

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CHOICEST STYLES AND LATEST FASHIONS,

Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery, CARPETS, SHAWLS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinets, Casimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, &C.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

D. K. SLOAN.

Orangeville, May 24, 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG CARPETS.

Fine cloths and cassimeres, at [illegible]

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,

AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment of

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any.

J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,

Bloomsburg, by

JAMES F. EYER.

Also, Sole Agent for [illegible]

BENJAMIN GREEN,

Dealer in

CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES,

OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,

No. 33 North Second Street,

Philadelphia.

INFORMATION.—Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
823 Broadway, New York.

sep13'67.

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at private sale, by the undersigned Agent for the owner,

TWENTY ACRES OF LAND,

lying in the township of [illegible], Columbia county, adjoining lands of [illegible], lands of [illegible], and [illegible], the Homestead of the late [illegible].

TERMS—One-third of the [illegible] of the agreement at which time possession will be given; one-third on the first day of [illegible], with interest [illegible] one-third on the first day of April, 1869, with interest, to be secured by [illegible]. For particulars address

PETER ENT,
Light Street, Pa.

sep20'67-3t.

to acquiesce in this iniquity, in this great wrong. In this most pernicious arrangement of Radical reconstruction, and it is pernicious and evil beyond language to express, in order to have peace. "Oh, let us be done with this question, make an end of it; let us have peace." Gentlemen, this is not the way in which to secure peace and an end of national disputes within our borders. The way to secure a lasting peace and a strong government, and perpetuity to our institutions, and greatness and glory to our country is to do what is just and right, and when a thing is wrong to strike at it, and to strike it down, and to strike down with it the men who support it. [Applause.]

Is an acquiescence in all this to bring us peace? No. What is next? The confiscation of private property. That is one of the things in the future. What else? Iniquitous taxation which is to be the desolating scourge of the South under this system. What else comes? Unquestionably, emigration from that region in large numbers of the white inhabitants who have been located there, and their ancestors before them for generations. These things are immediately impending, and he must be deeply steeped in folly, blear-eyed, who cannot see them.

But there are results possibly more obscure to some persons and more remote in their realization which lie ahead of us. This great subject which we are now considering breaks the limits of party, transcends the bounds of all former debate, goes out of the domain even of political discussion and of national policy, and descends into the social body, among the masses of our people, and concerns the relations which shall hereafter subsist there. How shall the family be constituted? How shall your laws of marriage be constituted and operate? How shall the moralities of life be balanced and adjusted in our communities hereafter? All these transcendant considerations come looming up behind this immediate question of reconstruction upon which you are called to pass in your capacity of American freemen. The man who sees this whole subject, who comprehends it, and who will stand back because his party bids him has a mind too base and too low—not benighted merely, but too base and too low for the privileges of American citizenship and the enjoyment of American liberty.

But some gentlemen may say, "all this is very well; after, talking a certain time a man will get his feelings up and say very strong things; but we have got accustomed to warm language; we have heard it during the war and we have heard it since, and perhaps the speaker on the present occasion is exercising those rhetorical arts to which the business of his life has trained him, and there is some allowance to be made for exaggeration, for the excesses of fancy or the freaks which fear plays with the mind when gloomy anticipations are indulged." I have given you a record of indisputable facts, fairly stated, down to the present time. Now, the question with which we are concerned is the probabilities of the future. Every day of our lives we are obliged to act upon what is probable, upon probabilities. We can hardly have mathematical certainty about any question upon which we are called to act. What then is probable in the future? because that is what I am called upon to demonstrate to you, and when that is made out, not by warm words, but by stubborn facts and by logical reasoning, I have performed my work, and all that is left is for you to perform yours.

I have before me a bill introduced by Mr. Sumner at the last session in the Senate which proposes, by act of Congress, to establish negro suffrage in Pennsylvania and in every other State of the American Union; and his bill, so to speak, overflows with penalties and with legal vengeance against all persons who shall stand in the way of the consummation of this object. That was endorsed by the recent Border State Convention, to which four or five leading Republican Senators wrote letters of endorsement, and which was presided over by Mr. Maynard, a Radical member of Congress chosen under Brownlow's cut-throat government out in Tennessee. By the way, that old expriest is unquestionably the most eminent blackguard of the age, and he has got a government set up there under him which is equal in merit and in character with himself. This bill was endorsed also in Massachusetts. It is endorsed in your own State by the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, the leading organ, outside of Philadelphia, of the majority party in this State. Observe, this law is to repeal part of the Constitution of Pennsylvania put there by the people which says that white persons only shall vote. Now how can you get that result accomplished, or how can you prevent its accomplishment? If during the present year the States of Pennsylvania and New York shall vote in favor of the candidates of the Radical party, you can get that bill. There is not merely a possibility of it, but there is a moral certainty that you will get that bill. What prevented its being passed at the last session in hot haste? Nothing in the world except the reluctance to vote for it of certain Republican Senators somewhat conservative in their inclinations. They resisted and kept it off. Let the people of Pennsylvania and New York say to Congress "all right; go ahead," and Mr. Sumner is master of the situation and his bill will become a law of the United States as certainly as that body convenes. On the other hand let Pennsylvania and New York say "we choose to regulate our own laws concerning suffrage; we propose to judge this business for ourselves and we decline to have it judged for us by representatives from remote States who know nothing of our situation and wants"—let Pennsylvania alone say this by the election of Judge Sharswood, and that bill will not pass; that bill will not become a law of the United States, and our State will retain her constitution and her original power as she has held it from the foundation of the Government to this time. [Applause.]

In our State we allow men to vote who pay taxes. Every man that votes here must contribute, however humble his mite may be, to the support of the Government. He must have paid a State or County tax within two years which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. Anybody who has lived in the State a year down South can vote. That is the only limitation, and that was only put in under the pressure of debate after I had raised the point. Take the case of the State of Louisiana with 44,000 white voters and 82,000 colored, three-fourths of the latter without property, paying no taxes, contributing nothing to the support of the Government; and so of the other States. Suppose you do not get confiscation by Congress; suppose the iniquity of seizing the property which a man has and taking it from him and depriving him of it arbitrarily is not perpetrated by the Congress of the United States in time of peace and under the enlightened gaze of the 19th century. Suppose even that that is not done; and that is as likely as many other things that happen on the face of the earth. That is the peculiar scheme for regenerating the country of which Mr. Stevens, who is master of the House of Representatives, is the exponent and advocate, and in this he has large support. Give him a representation from ten States of the South in favor of it, and will it not pass that House, and can it not pass the Senate, too, under the political pressure which would then be brought to bear? It is as likely as not. But suppose that never happens; suppose the hand of Federal power is not reached out into the States and the property of the private citizen seized and taken from him against the clearest provisions of the Constitution of the United States and against natural justice as well as public decency; suppose that is not done, but you have these States reorganized under the registration I have pointed out to you and organized and controlled by that portion of the population which contributes nothing to government, which pays no tax, which has no pecuniary stake or interest in the community, and what will be the result? What beautiful tax laws will be framed and passed! what beautiful measures of finance will be adopted in such States where the irresponsible portion of the community frame the laws and establish the systems which are there to prevail!

This point is pretty well illustrated by what happened the other day at Richmond. There was a law passed sometime ago by the State—not since these laws of Congress, nor with reference to them—authorizing the city of Richmond to subscribe to the stock of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad; but the subscription was to be made only after a popular vote in its favor. The question was to be submitted to the voters of that city, and if they approved it the subscription was to be made. A vote was taken on the question the other day, and with these new made electors participating in it, although their participation was not foreseen when the law was passed. Now, they are legal voters and under the military rule there their votes are rushed into the ballot box. They constitute a large part of the voters in the city of Richmond. What was the news that came to us? "Carried," "carried." Of course it would carry, a majority voting for it not being responsible for a dollar of the outlay. Of course it would carry. "Two thousand majority in the city of Richmond! A magnificent triumph!" It was very much like what Mr. Lincoln described a certain election in Maryland to be, which was managed by one of our Major Generals. He said it was "a big thing." [Laughter.] And by the way not only was this enormous majority given, but it was given although some portion of the colored vote was rejected. About two hundred of these new American citizens, Congress-made citizens, when they came to vote could not remember the names by which they were registered, and their votes were rejected for that cause. [Laughter.]

Take the Southern country without a rule of confiscation, and the local tax laws can be adjusted to fleece those who have property and distribute it among others for all objects of prodigacy. Nor is there a corrupt interest that can assail a Legislature that will not be invited into existence by this system of debased suffrage. You could probably purchase Legislatures made upon such voting, at the cheapest possible rate known in the corruption market.

There will be emigration from the South as a consequence of radical reconstruction. If we were to judge from recent newspaper accounts, we would suppose that peculiar classes of offences were about to become common there and in the several central States. Dozens of cases of offences, some of which are scarcely fit for mention in a mixed audience, can be counted up in the newspapers within the limit of a month, committed by these persons who are thrown into new relations to society, and who, instead of being encouraged to aspire to dominion and mastery, require yet instruction, guidance, and reasonable control, when their savage nature and their vicious passions incite them to rape and to larceny, to violent assaults and to other offences which seem characteristic of their nature when unloosed and permitted to act and to display itself freely. Yes there will be emigration from the South. The West is open. There lie the mountains filled with the precious metals; and there is the country beyond them shelving down to the shores of the great ocean. There is the Mississippi Valley yet unfilled with population. There are the broad swelling prairie lands of the Northwest, and the rich Indian country south of Kansas, upon which we are encroaching, and which we shall yet absorb. What! Expect that men of our own blood will remain in a region scourged by Congressional legislation, plundered by local law, dominated by negro insolence, without security in the domestic circle for the nearest and dearest relative against outrage and wrong from a savage horde! No. Thousands of them will flee to the West and Northwest, carrying thither the tale of wrong and outrage which a political majority in Congress in the hour of its insolence and triumph has perpetrated upon them; and the records of our country will receive this story of shame and will carry it down to remotest ages to show how a few men, fanatical and passionate, blind and unjust, used the indignation created by war, for their own purposes, and spread pollution and despotism and outrage through a third part of our country to the extent of producing self-exile of a portion of its population whose position was made too intolerable to be borne in their native seats.

But when this story is told, if told it be, let no part of the responsibility rest upon us. We have a duty to perform in this business. It is not to consult our private emolument at home. The days of army contracts have passed. The days of fat positions growing out of the war have passed. We may hope that the days of passion and violence, of unjust accusation against our neighbor, and of social hatreds in the community, running into the churches and into the family circle, have passed also. We must now look our duties in the face; and when this tale of shame comes to be told abroad and comes to be told in future times, let it be said that when the freemen of Pennsylvania came to comprehend this subject, came to comprehend its character, and what were the duties of the hour, they spoke out against the wrong; they gave their voice, open and prolonged, against the iniquity of the age; they did what it was in their power to do to stay the course of political evil in the country, to remove from power or to curb the power of those men who had misused the sacred trusts committed to them by the people, to restore the Government of the United States to its ancient landmarks and its former policy, and to preserve the social body, which, after all, is the foundation and support of the political, from contamination and decay. [Applause.]

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

ROOMS OVER MILLER'S STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Where may be found the finest assortment of

FURNITURE

ever offered to the people of this section, consisting of

PARLOR, KITCHEN AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,

of all kinds, sizes, styles, description and prices.

CHAIRS OF ALL STYLES,

Kitchen, Dining, Parlor and Sitting Room chairs,

EXTENSION TABLES,

Breakfast Tables, Dining Tables, Kitchen Tables, Library and Centre Tables.

SIDE BOARDS.

Chestnut, Walnut, and Chestnut-walnut Trimmed, Etageres—a large assortment on hand, well made and nicely finished.

DRESSING CASES,

Hall Stands, Hattrees and Brackets, every variety and finish.

SPRING BEDS.

The best ever offered to the public.

PICTURE FRAMES,

And in fact every thing to be found in a City Ware Room can be had in our rooms, and at the very lowest prices. I have established the

READY PAY AND ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

And warrant our goods as represented.

J. H. BATES.

Bloomsburg, May 31, 1867.

FARMERS LOOK HERE!!

The undersigned desires to announce to the farming community that he still continues to manufacture the Celebrated Wheeler's Patent Railway Chain

HORSE POWER AND THRESHER,

at the old stand in Light Street, Columbia county, Pa. Having enlarged his shop, to meet the increasing demand for them, he feels assured that he will be able to accommodate all who favor him with their orders.

Having on hand a good supply of well seasoned lumber of the best quality, and workmen who have been engaged in their manufacture for years, he guarantees them equal if not superior to any heretofore made. He also manufactures

HOSTETTER'S PATENT BAG HOLDING TRUCK AND CONVEYER.

Repairing at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Feeling thankful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to him. WM. SCHUYLER.

Light Street, Pa., Aug. 16, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGNIFICANT.

The new system of advertising adopted by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York, is attracting a good deal of attention.

The following extract from a speech delivered before the New York Editorial Convention, (lately holden at Penn Yan,) by a prominent Advertising Agent of New York city, goes to show that he at least acknowledges its advantages.

From Jamestown, N. Y. Journal of Aug. 2nd, Edited by C. E. Bishop, Chairman on Committee on Advertising Agencies.

"Mr. Pettengill spoke in opposition to that plan from the *publisher's* stand point alone. He showed the publishers that by this system of contracting they were giving lower rates than their own home customers or others equally as prompt and good customers; that they were selling one portion of their paper to be used to compete with and underbid the other columns; that the owner of the space thus sold could come right in and beat the publisher's prices and take his business away from him; that if the publishers, fully understanding this, still wished to continue so irregular and unbusiness-like a system he (Pettingill & Co.) should of course cease trying to get advertising for the papers at their regular rates and go into the other system of contracting—which he could stand if the printers could.

The anxiety on the account of newspapers is uncalled for. There is not one in twenty which would not prefer to receive all their foreign patronage on this plan, when it is fully understood. It is too generally recognized as thoroughly beneficial to all parties concerned to be injured in the least by anything which may be said against it by interested parties.

Advertisers should send for a circular giving all explanations.

POLLOCK INSTITUTE,

A first-class Boarding School for Boys, at Pittsfield, Mass. Fall Term of twenty weeks begins October 4th 1867. For particulars address REV. W. C. RICHARDS, Principal.

sep6'67-1m.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE "PENN LETTER BOOK," for copying letters without the use of either press or water! It saves time, labor, and the expense of a copying press. For sale by all first-class stationers, and at the office of the "Penn Manufacturing Works," 782 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. sep6'67-1m.

A FEW MORE AGENTS WANTED for General L. C. Baker's "History of the Secret Service." Increased commission allowed and greater inducements offered. Address, P. GARRETT & CO., Box 237, Philadelphia, Pa.

sep6'67-1m.

6000 AGENTS WANTED,

To sell Six New Inventions, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 25 cents and get 80 pages and sample gratis. Agents have made $100,000. EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

sep6'67-1m.

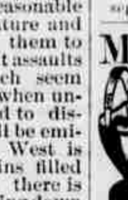
A TREATIES ON DEAFNESS, CAtarrh, Consumption and Cancer. Their causes and means of immediate relief and speedy cure, sent free. Send particulars to DR. STILWELL, No. 40 South 6th Street, Williamsburg, N. Y.

sep6'67-1m.

MADAM FOY'S

CORSET SKIRT

SUPPORTER,



Combines in one garment a perfect fitting Corset, and the most desirable Skirt Supporter ever offered the public. It places the weight of the skirts upon the shoulders instead of the hips; it improves the form without tight lacing; gives ease and elegance; is approved and recommended by physicians. Manufactured by D. B. SAUNDERS & CO. 96 Summer St., Boston.

sep6'67-1m.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS

AND OTHERS.

THE GRAFTON MINERAL PAINT COMPANY

Are now manufacturing the best, cheapest and most durable Paint in use; two coats well put on mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last ten or fifteen years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, olive, drab or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for houses, barns, fences, agricultural implements, carriage and car-makers, pails and wooden-ware, canvas, metal and shingle roofs, (it being fire and water proof,) bridges, burial cases, canal boats, ships and ships' bottoms, floor oil cloths, (one Manufacturer having used 5000 bbls. the past year,) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl., of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular, which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address DANIEL BIDWELL, Proprietor,

sep6'67-1m. 254 Pearl st., New York.

YOU'RE WANTED!

LOOK HERE!

Agents, both male and female, wanted everywhere to sell the PATENT IMPROVED INK RESERVOIR, (by which from one to two pages can be written without replenishing with ink,) and our Fancy and Dry Goods, etc. Can clear from $5 to $10 a day. No capital required. Price 10 cents, with an advertisement describing an article for sale in our Dollar Purchasing Agency. Circulars sent free. EASTMAN & KENDALL, Hanover st., Boston, Mass.

sep6'67-1m.

DEAFNESS CURED.

The Organic Vibrator fits into the ear, is not perceptible, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. Send particulars to DR. STILWELL, No. 45 South 6th street, Williamsburg, N. Y.

sep6'67-1m.

WE ARE COMING,

And will present to any person sending us a club in our Great One Price Sale, of Dry and Fancy Goods, &c., a Silk Dress Pattern, Piece of sheeting, Watch, &c., free of cost. Catalogue of goods and sample, sent to any address free. Address J. S. HAWES & CO., 50 Hanover street, Boston, Mass.

sep6'67-1m. P. O. Box 525.

THIRTEEN YEARS AGO,

Dr. Lewis, of Providence, R. I., discovered Remedies with which he has cured hundreds of cases of Paralysis, Fits, and all forms of Nervous diseases. Send two stamps for pamphlet and certificate. sep6'67-1m.

A WATCH FREE.

A Silver P. Watch given gratis to the purchaser of every 100 of Kennedy's Mammoth Prize Stationery Packages, the largest in the world. (As an inducement to have them introduced,) agents sell the packages as fast as they can reach them out. Thirty dollars per day can be made sure. We have agents that sell on an average 100 per week. Price per hundred, fifteen dollars. Retail at twenty-five cents. And a Watch in the bargain that will retail for fifteen dollars more. For full particulars of Prize Packages, and other saleable goods. Address

R. MONROE KENNEDY, Corner 5th and Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

sep6'67-1m.

SCHOOLS.

Principals of Academies, Seminaries, &c., should consult us in regard to advertising. No charge for information. GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, N. Y.

sep6'67-1m.

INVENTORS.

If you wish to Advertise you should consult GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York.

sep6'67-1m.

BOOK PUBLISHERS.

Do you want Agents? You should consult GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., of N. Y., on the subject of advertising.

NEWSPAPERS.

Do you want to increase your circulations? You preach advertising, why do you not practice it? Consult G. P. ROWELL & CO., N. Y.

ADVERTISERS.

Do you want to keep posted about the Newspapers and their value to you as mediums for Advertising? Send a Dollar for the ADVERTISERS' GAZETTE. Published at 40 Park Row, N. Y.

NURSERYMEN.

You should advertise. To do it understandingly you should consult G. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, N. Y.

DRUGGISTS.

Are you aware of the great advantages you will receive from doing your advertising through a reliable Advertising Agency? Consult G. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, N. Y.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,

Philadelphia.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,

PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,

No. 12 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and at cheap prices:

Men's calf boots, fine, men's kip, double sole, Boys' child's boots, Men's glove kid, Congress, &c. Men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, Men's, women's boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters, Women's glove kids, very fine, Women's fine goat morocco balmorals, Women's men's morocco and calf shoes, common shoes, Misses' and child's shoes, Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers. He also keeps a great variety of

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS

of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.

Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,

H. C. HOWER.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

L. N. MOYER'S



OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

The most complete and carefully selected stock to be found in the county, consisting in part of

Drugs, Chemicals,
Paints, Oils,
Glass, Varnishes,
Putty, Brushes,
Dye Stuffs, Mixed Paints,
SYRUPS, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, SPICES,
ESSENTIAL OILS,
Perfumery, Hair Dyes,
Fancy Soaps, Brushes,
Combs, Cosmetics,
Stationery, Pocket Books,
PEN KNIVES, PIPES, CIGARS, TOBACCO,
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, SHADES, BURNERS,
Sponges, Chamois Skins,
Catheters, Speculums
Syringes, Breast Pumps,
Trusses of approved make.

A large assortment of choice Liquors for Medicinal purposes, together with the various

WELL KNOWN STOMACH BITTERS.

These with many other articles too numerous to specify form a stock which defies competition both as regards price and the quality of the goods.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED WITH THE UTMOST CARE AND DISPATCH.

Country dealers are invited to inspect the stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Fresh goods are constantly being received from the city, and can be shipped either by wholesale or retail.

Remember the place—EXCHANGE BLOCK—above Exchange Hotel, Main street, Bloomsburg.

August 9, 1867.

J. R. MOYER,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGIST,

CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where will be found a large and select stock of Drugs,

MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Also [illegible]

PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY.

I am also prepared to furnish Country Stores with Castor Oil, Godfrey's Cordial,

TURLINGTON'S BALSAM,

and all other medicines kept in their line at City prices.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

In medicines, quality is of the first importance.

Bloomsburg, June 7, 1867.

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S

NEW DRUG STORE,

IN ORANGEVILLE,

JUST OPENED

WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS,

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

In short any article that can be usually found in a Drug Store can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practiser, and also understands Pharmacy; E. Everett is a Medical student, has attended one term at the Jefferson Medical College, and understands the compounding of Drugs.

They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "score," and a discover will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD!

THE FIRST PREMIUM Of a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair holden in Nashua, Sept. 26, 1866.

BARRETT'S

Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its natural color. Promotes the growth of the Hair. Changes the roots to their original organic action. Eradicates Dandruff and Humors. Prevents Hair falling out. Is a Superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,

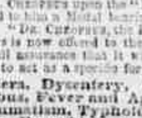
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Sold by L. N. MOYER, Bloomsburg, Pa. and Druggists generally. [illegible]

THE GREAT

ZINGARI BITTERS

The component parts of this remarkable preparation were first discovered, compounded and distributed, some twenty years ago, by Dr. Cuneopus, the celebrated Egyptian Physician. Thousands of his suffering countrymen were restored to health, as well as great numbers of the inhabitants of Nubia and Abyssinia, and of the countries bordering upon the Southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea.



Indeed, the fame of the ZINGARI BITTERS soon spread over Europe, and was adopted by the principal Physicians in charge of the hospitals of the old world, in which it is still used with preeminent success. The Viceroy of Egypt placed the name of Dr. Cuneopus upon the "Roll of Nobles," and presented to him a Medal bearing the following inscription: "Dr. Cuneopus, the Public Benefactor." This Bitters is now offered to the public of America with the full assurance that it will be found, upon a fair trial, to act as a specific for the cure of

Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Rheumatism, Typhoid Fever, Dyspepsia, Colic, Bronchitis, Consumption, Flatulency, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints.



Remarkable cures of the above diseases have been effected by its use, as numerous certificates, many from regular physicians, fully attest: and it is destined to supersede any preparation extant. As an agreeable Tonic, and an

INVIGORATING BEVERAGE,

IT HAS

NO EQUAL.

THIS ARE ZINGARI BITTERS HAS SOUL AS WELL AS BODY, AND AS A PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE, HAS NO SUPERIOR.



A FEW WORDS TO LADIES.—The use of the ZINGARI BITTERS will give to you that soft, semi-transparent complexion which the God of nature (designing woman to be the loveliest of his works) fully intended that you should have—for it is nature's own powder and paint combined. By purifying the blood, stimulating the pigmentary cells of the dermis, and imparting health and life throughout the entire system, it especially gives that smooth clearness and beauty to the complexion so much to be desired—removing all roughness, blotches, freckles, pimples, and that yellow, sickly look so common in our day; and what is even better than this, it cures every species of female irregularities and diseases.

Principal Depot, Harrisburg, Pa.

RAHTER & HAUSE,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

For sale by L. N. MOYER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Bloomsburg, Pa. [illegible]

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

STATIONERS,

STEAM POWER PRINTERS

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

339 Chestnut street, & 3 South Fourth street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

They make a specialty of furnishing National Banks, County Officers, Insurance Companies, Banking Houses, etc., with

EVERY ARTICLE OF BLANK BOOKS AND PRINTING,

having machinery specially adapted for all work they may require. [illegible]

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND LADIES' FURS,

No. 52 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

No. 234 North Third Street,

between Race and Vine

Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McNINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,

CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,

AND GROCERIES,

all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,

Importers and Jobbers of

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,

HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

THREADS, SEWING SILKS,

TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,

SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND NOTIONS GENERALLY,

Also Manufacturers of

BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,

and Dealers in

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,

No. 306 North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 33 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

E. J. LESTER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

No. 29 North Second Street, opp. Christ Church,

Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS, DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.

Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,

Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 303 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in

CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

No. 43 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, &c.,

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

NEW STORE

TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE

CONFECTIONERY, GLASSWARE,

TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,

FISH, SALT, [illegible] MEAT.

[illegible] very low figures for cash or produce.

Call and see. C. C. MARR.

April 12, 1867.

BERNARD STOHNER,

Would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons, that he has opened a first-class

FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY STORE

where there may be found at all times, a fine collection of

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, &c.,

as well as

FINE GROCERIES,

which may be obtained at reasonable rates. The stock is always fresh and of the very best quality. No pains will be spared to make this establishment the finest of its kind in town. A call is solicited before purchases are made elsewhere, as it is believed that perfect satisfaction will be given. COLUMBIA HOUSE,

Main St., opposite Miller's store,

aug9'67. Bloomsburg, Pa.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in

FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.

Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &c., &c.

Orders will receive prompt attention.

May 10, 1867-1y.

ESTABLISHED 1793.

JORDAN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

and Dealers in

SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,

No. 209 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with

LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 21 North Water Street,

and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,

Philadelphia.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 21 North Wharves, and 48 North Water St.,

Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

THE ONLY PLACE

to get the best

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

is at

HUNSBERGER'S,

a few doors below the American House,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

He has the largest and most select of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO

ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the finest brands of

SEGARS,

and the best Fine-cut and Plug

CHEWING TOBACCO,

can be had at his counters.

TOBACCO PIPES

In great variety are among his large stock.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL.

H. H. HUNSBERGER.

HAGEN, BOYD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Wholesale Dealers in

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

SEGARS, &c.,

No. 41 North Third street,

Philadelphia.

Consignors can forward their stock "In Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

H. W. BANK'S

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,

No. 136 North Third Street,

between Cherry and Race, west side,

Philadelphia.

C. L. WOODRUFF,

Wholesale Dealers in

TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,

No. 12 North Third Street, above Market,

Philadelphia.

FRISHMUTH, BROTHER & CO.,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,

No. 151 North Third Street,

five doors below Race.

Factories, Nos. 224 and 225 Quarry Street,

Philadelphia.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware Store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every description. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash rails, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned, buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind, Hames, iron; pad trees; Hames, wood [illegible], girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE.

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass, [illegible], and try; boring machines, chisels, augers, levels, mallets, braces, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY:

I have coal hods, coal shovels, scoops, coal sifters, [illegible], table cutlery, pocket cutlery, plated spoons, plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws, crosscut saws, circular saws, gang saws, files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed cords, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, [illegible], red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, [illegible], wooden pails, clothes [illegible], door mats, porch mats, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], bells, [illegible], enamelled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, [illegible], paint brushes, [illegible], nails, [illegible], [illegible], Pumps, lead pipe, etc.

Several thousand hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,

Main Street, Bloomsburg.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES, MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accommodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLERS' STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

The undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 24, 1867.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE, BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS, TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

No. 530 Market Street, south side,

Philadelphia.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S



SEWING MACHINES,

Were awarded the Highest Premiums at the State Fairs of

New York,	Kentucky,	Vermont,
Tennessee,	New Jersey	Missouri,
Pennsylvania,	Alabama,	Ohio,
Mississippi,	Indiana,	Virginia,
Michigan,	North Carolina,	Wisconsin,
California,	Iowa,	Oregon.

AT THE FAIRS OF THE

American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Mass. Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association.

And at numerous Institutes and County Fairs, including all the Fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years. First Prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of

LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, LINZ,

Besancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons, and they have been furnished, by special command, to the Empress of France, Empress of Austria, Empress of Russia, Empress of Brazil, Queen of Spain, and Queen of Bavaria.

THE GROVER & BAKER

ELASTIC-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

are superior to all others for the following reasons:—

1. They sew with two threads direct from the spools, and requiring no rewinding.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, nor ravel, but remain firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

9. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practised, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

In addition to their family machines they have also the

IMPROVED DOUBLE LOCK

STITCH MACHINES,

making a stitch alike on both sides. This Company make both the Lock and Double stitch Machines, so that persons having a preference can select such as they like best, and if not suited can exchange for the other, thus giving the public the advantage of this arrangement. They also make the newly invented

NO. 1 LOCK STITCH MACHINES

an advance upon all machines heretofore known for sewing with the Lock-Stitch. It is of great power and strength, especially adapted for tailors, shoemakers, harness-makers, carriage-trimmers, and for all descriptions of work to which the lockstitch is applicable. It works with equal facility silk, cotton, or linen thread, and will sew the finest muslin as well as the thickest leather. Price 70; with Hemmers, 75. Their No. 9 is

A LIGHT RUNNING MACHINE,

containing many improvements, adapted for tailoring, vest-making, and shoemaking, as well as for family sewing. Large numbers of these machines are in use, and they give universal satisfaction. None who have seen this machine will willingly use the noisy and cumbrous lock-stitch machines heretofore in general use. Price 55, with Hemmers, 60.

These machines of every description can be had at the agent's office in Bloomsburg, at positively the manufacturer's prices, to which the attention of the public is especially invited.

T. H. MASTERS, *Agent,*

Hartman's Building,

BLOOMSBURG,

Mar29'67-1y.) Columbia County, Pa.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

MILLER & HOST,

Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,

Nos. 410 and 412 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

E. A. HENDRY,

Successor to Hendry & Harris,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 55 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

J. P. BEARD,

with

LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 413 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,

Philadelphia.

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, about two months since, a red and white spotted Heifer, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come and take it away otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

WILLIAM IKELER.

Fishingcreek tp., Sept. 13, 1867.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,

Importer and Dealer in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.